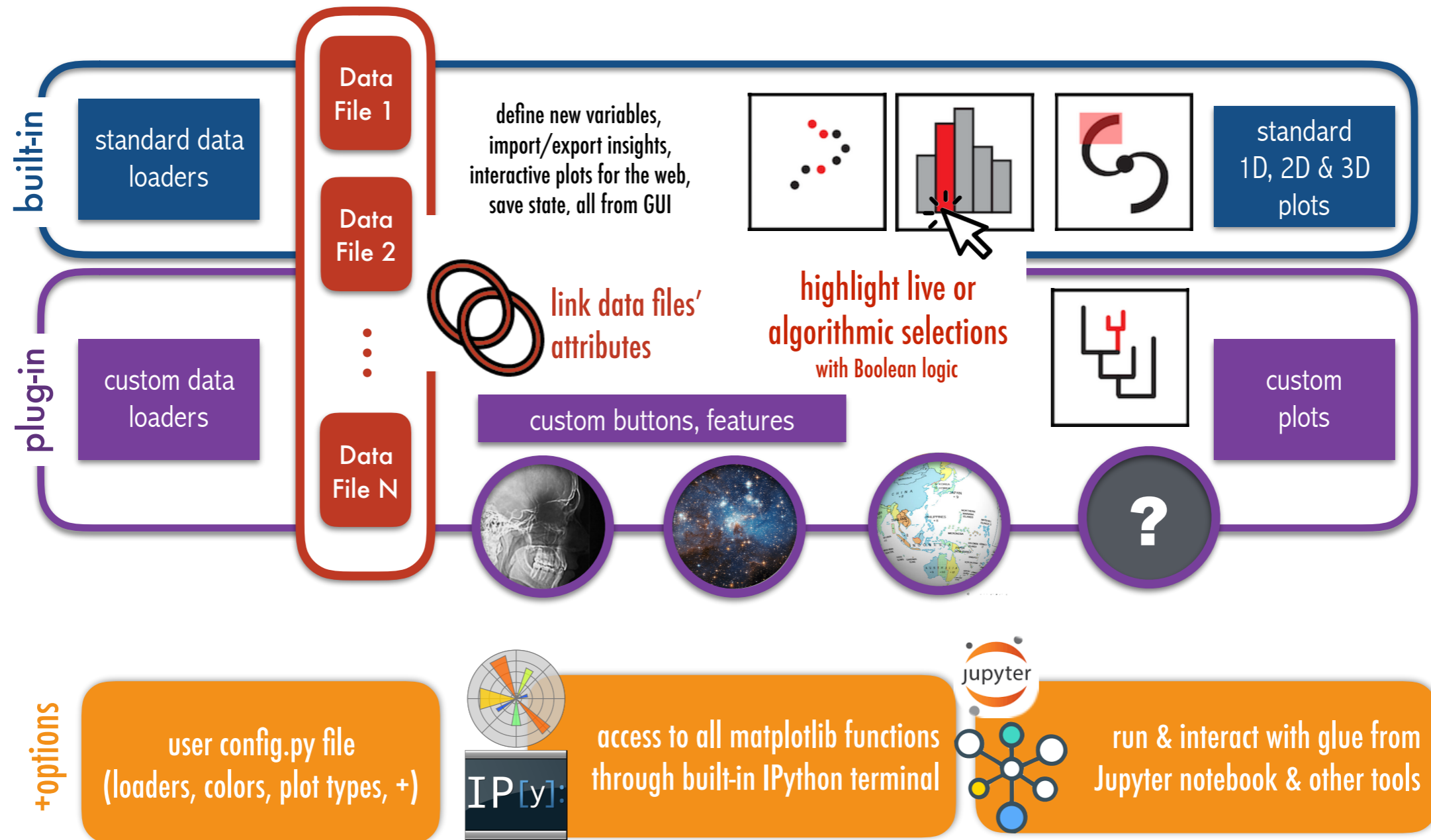


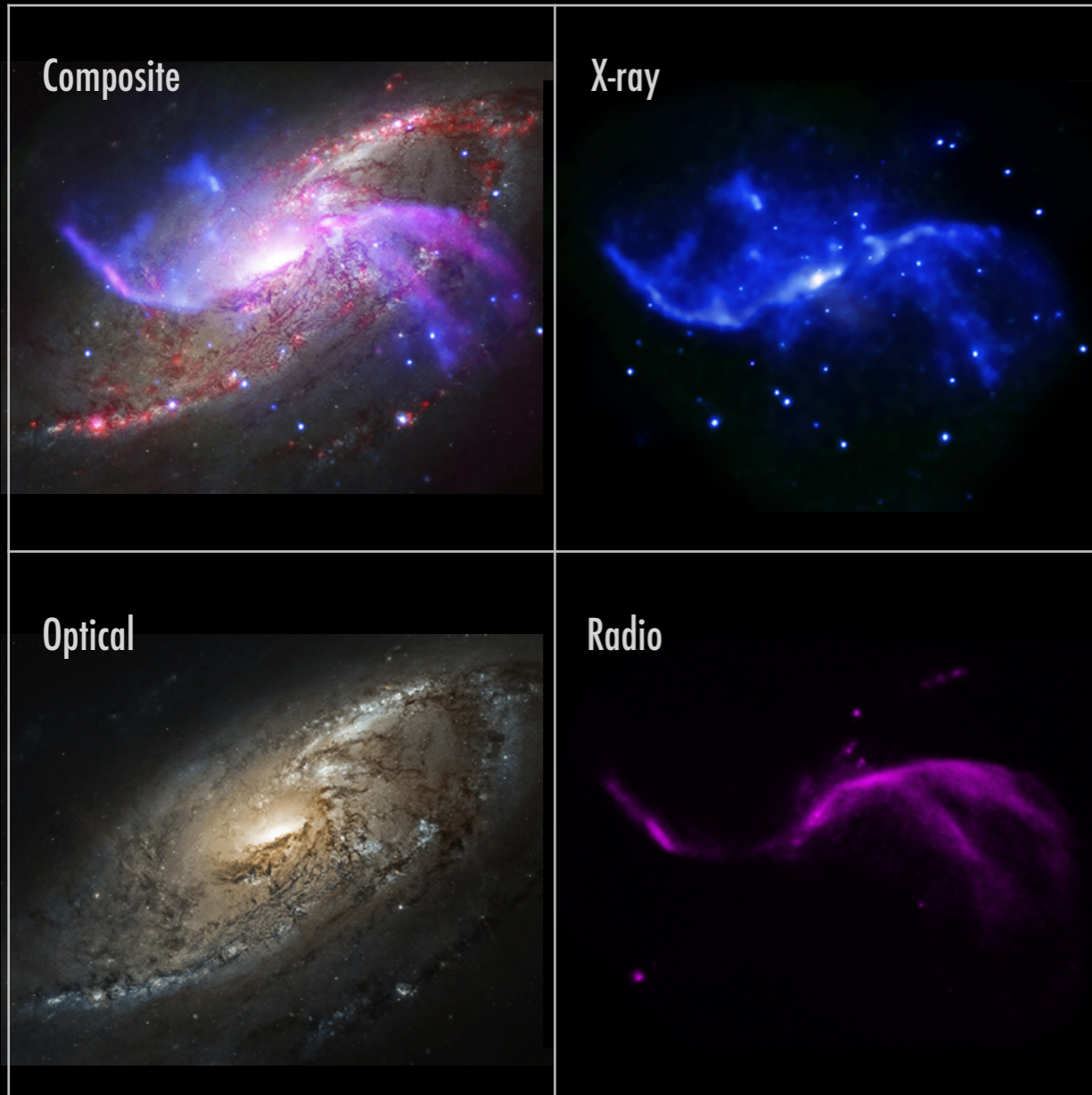
Thoughts on High-Dimensional Data Visualization, with



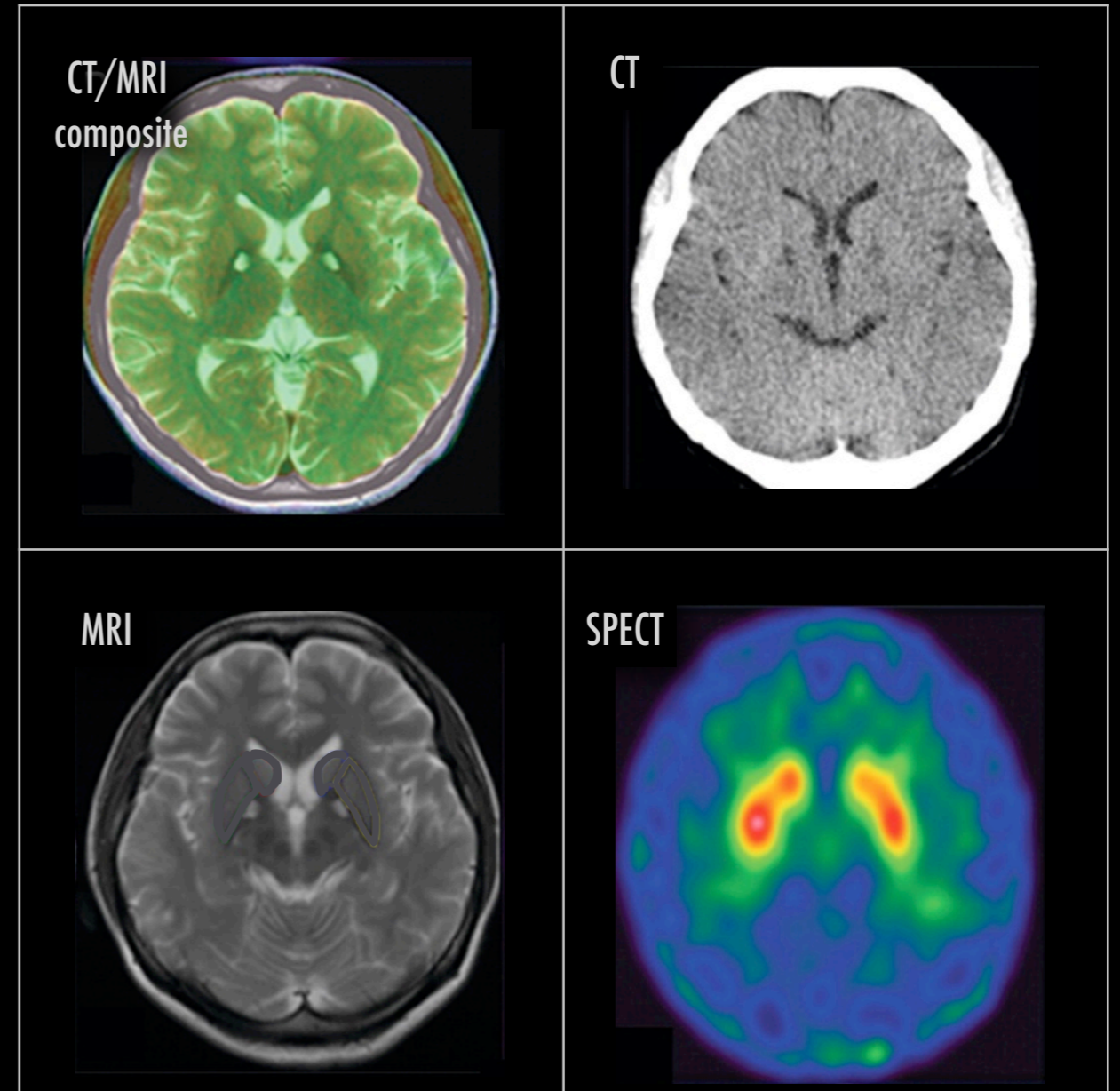
a discussion at Steward Observatory with Alyssa Goodman, March 23, 2018



"ASTRONOMICAL MEDICINE"



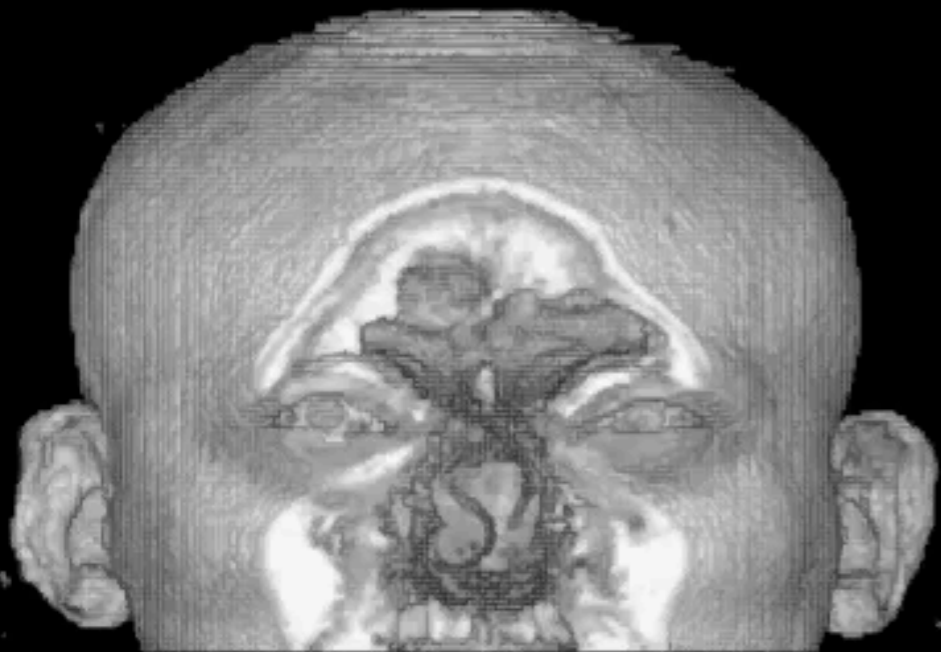
chandra.harvard.edu/photo/2014/m106/



Chang, et al. 2011, brain.oxfordjournals.org/content/134/12/3632

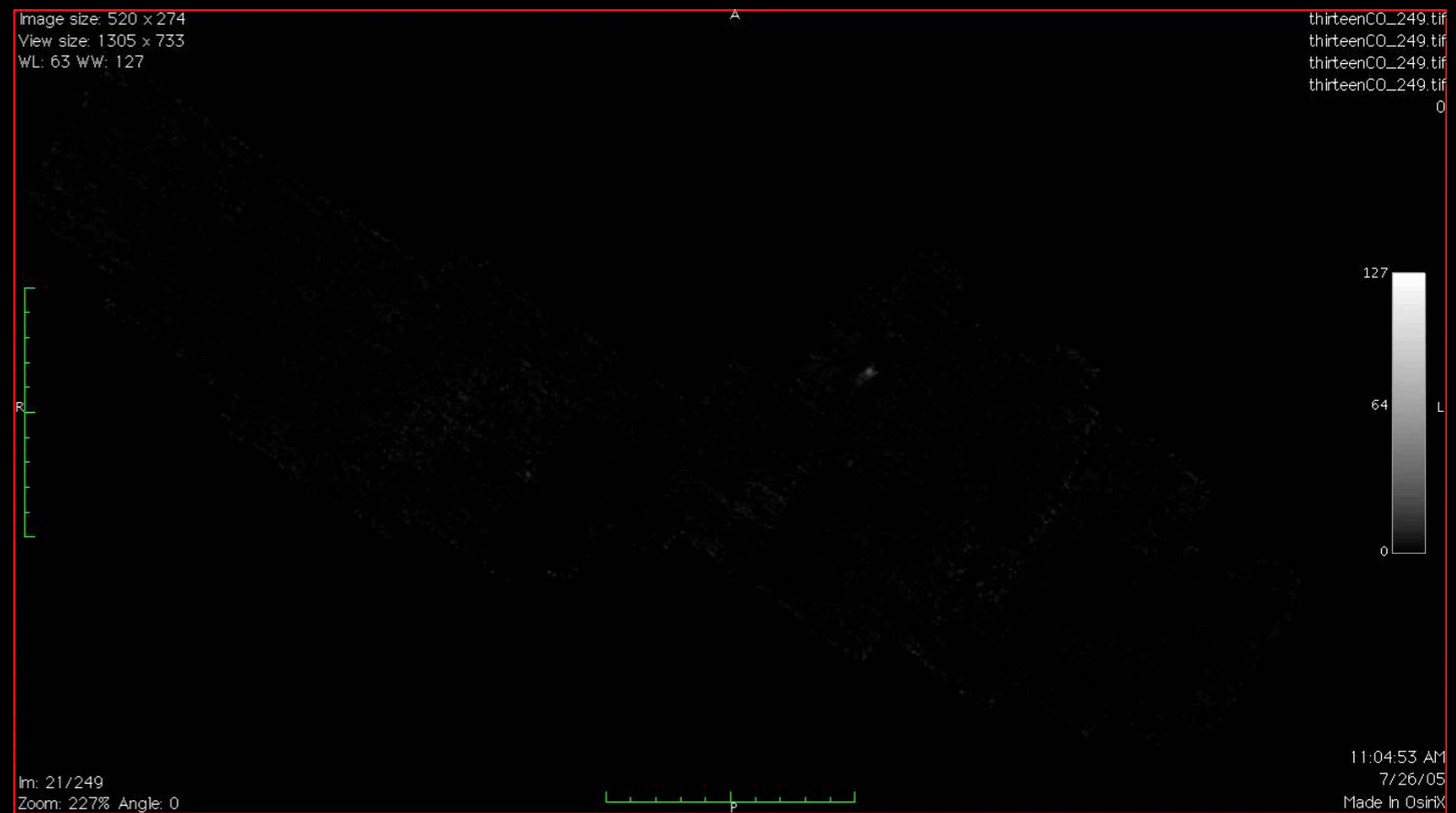
ASTRONOMICAL MEDICINE

"KEITH"



"z" is depth into head






"PERSEUS"

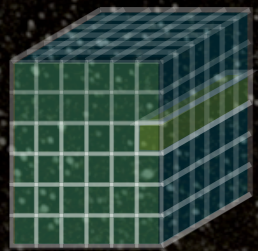


"z" is line-of-sight velocity

Image size: 520 x 274
View size: 1305 x 733
W/L: 63 WW: 127

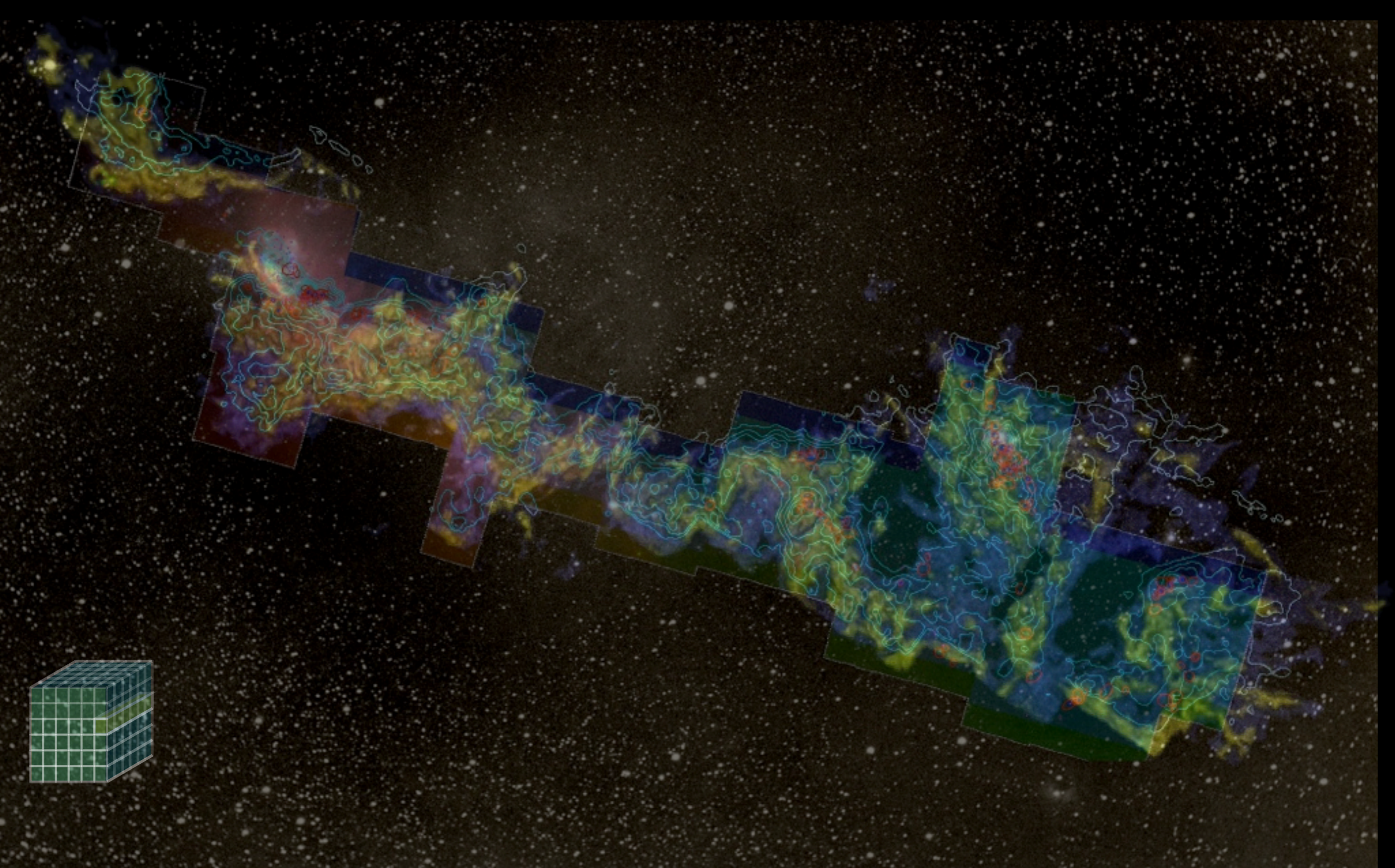
ASTRONOMICAL MEDICINE

-  mm peak (Enoch et al. 2006)
-  sub-mm peak (Hatchell et al. 2005, Kirk et al. 2006)
-  ^{13}CO (Ridge et al. 2006)
-  mid-IR IRAC composite from c2d data (Foster, Laakso, Ridge, et al.)
-  Optical image (Barnard 1927)



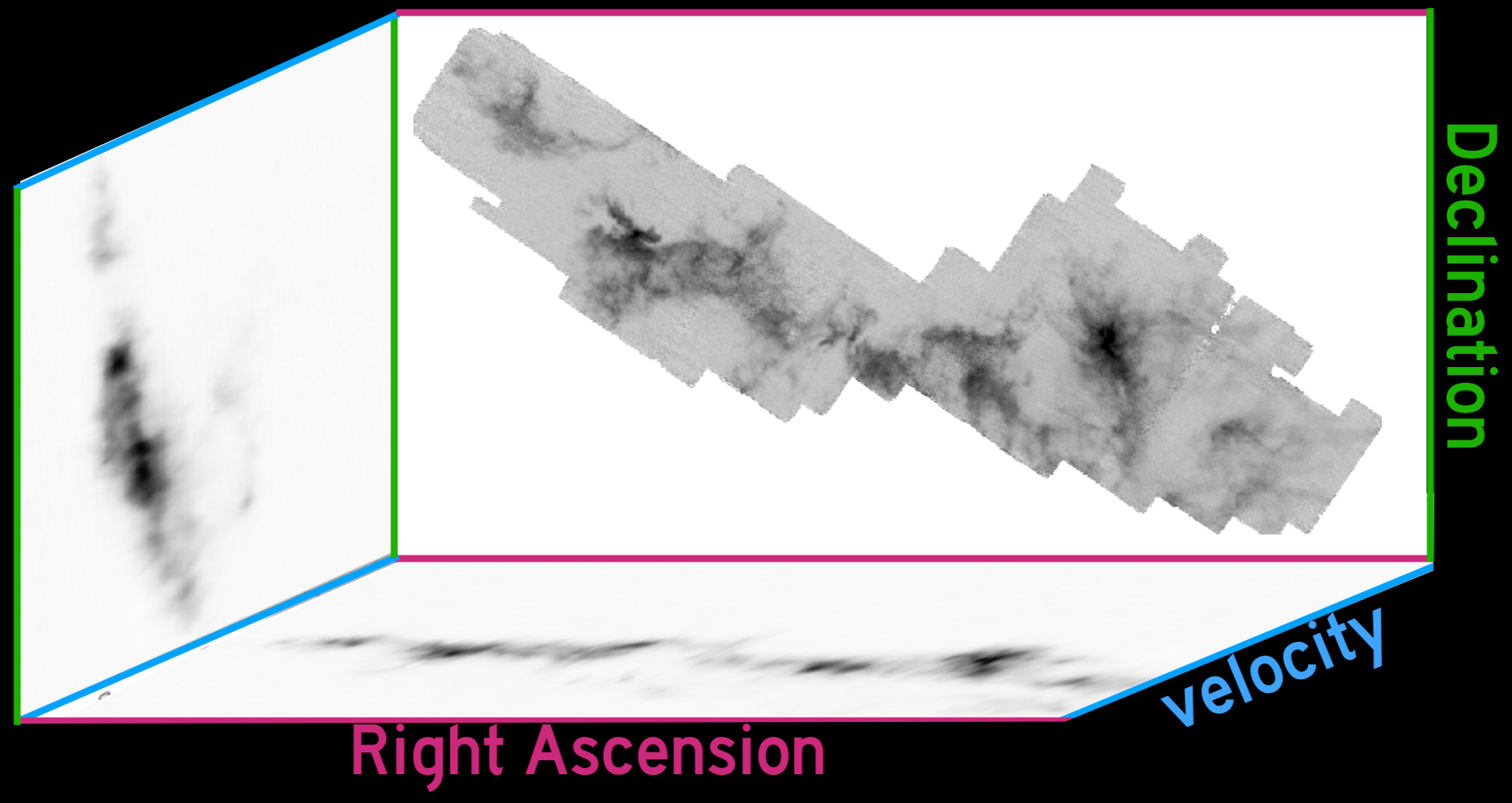
m: 1/249
Zoom: 227% Angle: 0

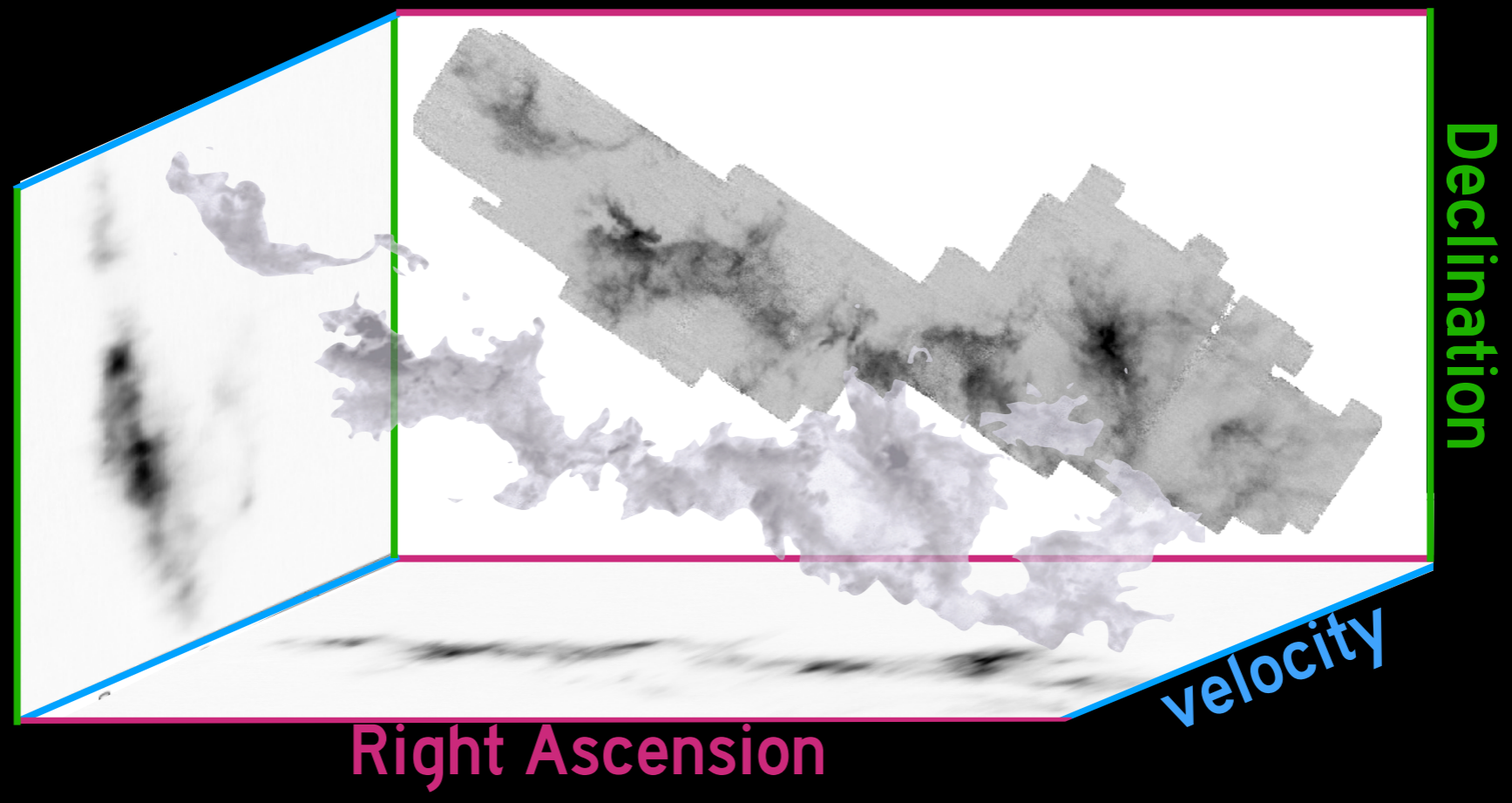


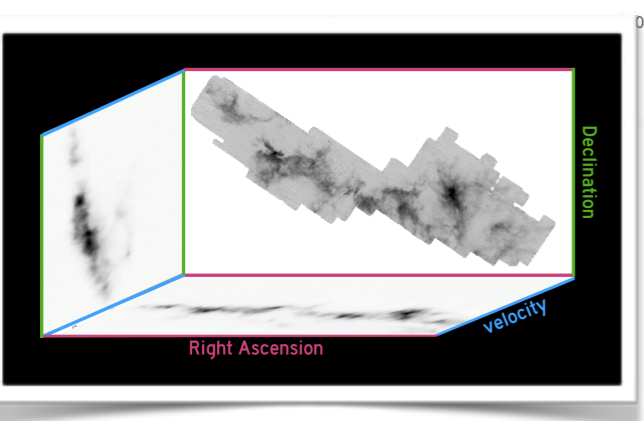
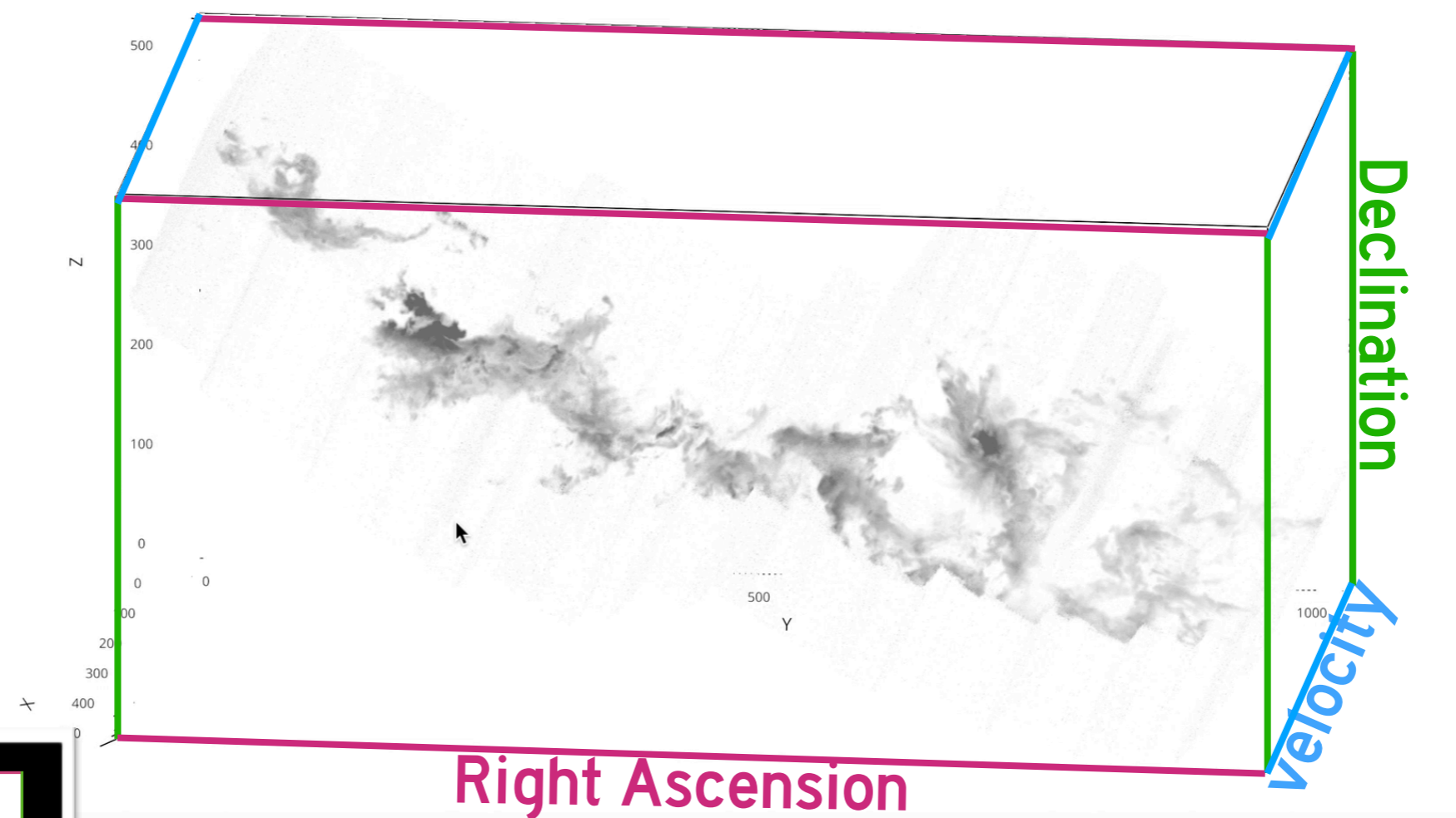
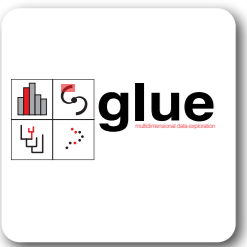


3D Viz made with VolView









python File Edit View Canvas Data Manager Plugins Help

Glue

Open Data Save Data Link Data IPython Terminal Open Session Save Session Add/edit data components Selection Mode: Preferences View Error Console

Data Collection

Data

- PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY]

Subsets

- IC348

Plot Layers - 2D Image

- IC348 (PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY])
- PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY]

attribute PRIMARY

limits Custom Linear

4 0

color/opacity Sync

contrast/bias Reset

Options - 2D Image

General Limits Axes

mode Colormaps

aspect Square Pixels

reference PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIM/

x axis Right Ascension

y axis Velocity

Declination Show real coordinates

241

3D Volume Ren...

Velocity (z)

Position Along (Red) Slice (user-defined)

Declination (y)

Position Along Slice



Data Collection

Data

- PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY]

Subsets

- IC348

Plot Layers - 2D Image

- IC348 (PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY])
- PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY]

attribute PRIMARY

limits Custom Linear

4 0

color/opacity Sync

contrast/bias Reset

Options - 2D Image

General Limits Axes

mode Colormaps

aspect Square Pixels

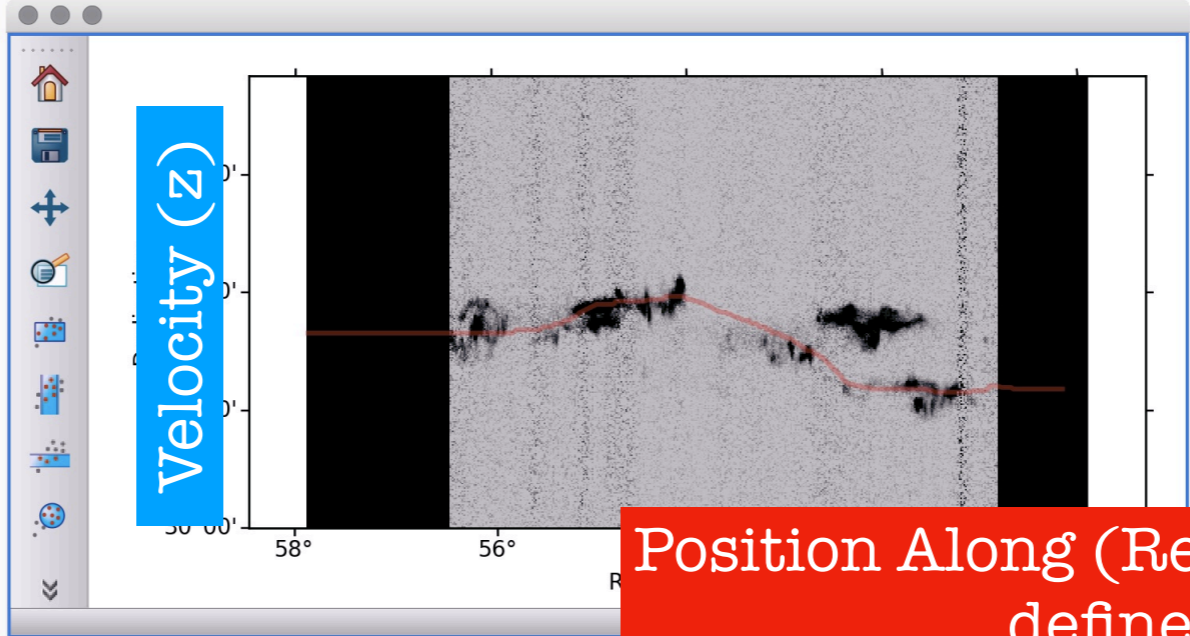
reference PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIM/

x axis Right Ascension

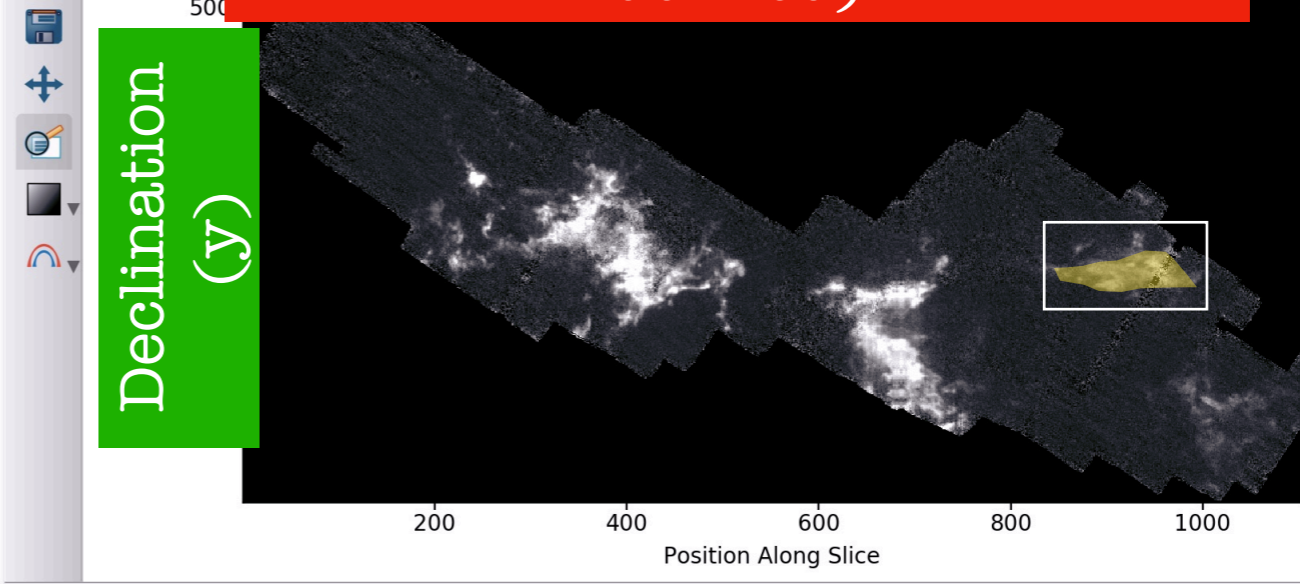
y axis Velocity

Declination Show real coordinates

241



Position Along (Red) Slice (user-defined)



Data Collection

Data
● PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY]

Subsets
● IC348

Plot Layers - 2D Image

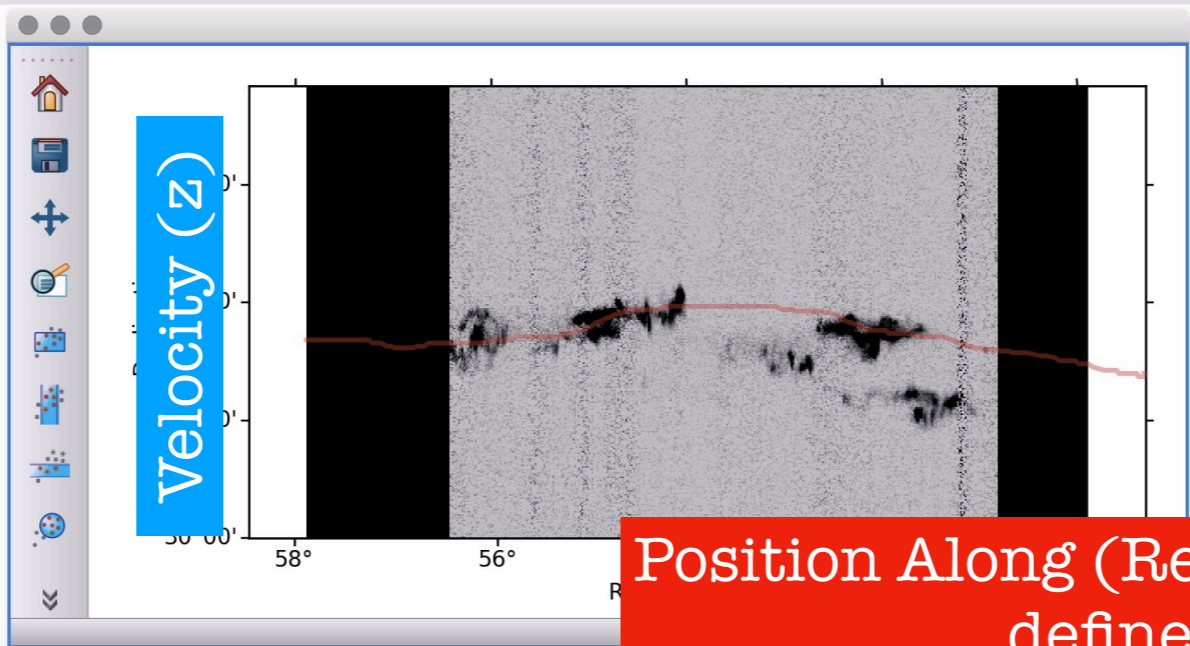
IC348 (PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY])
PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIMARY]

attribute PRIMARY
limits Custom Linear
4 0
color/opacity Sync
contrast/bias Reset

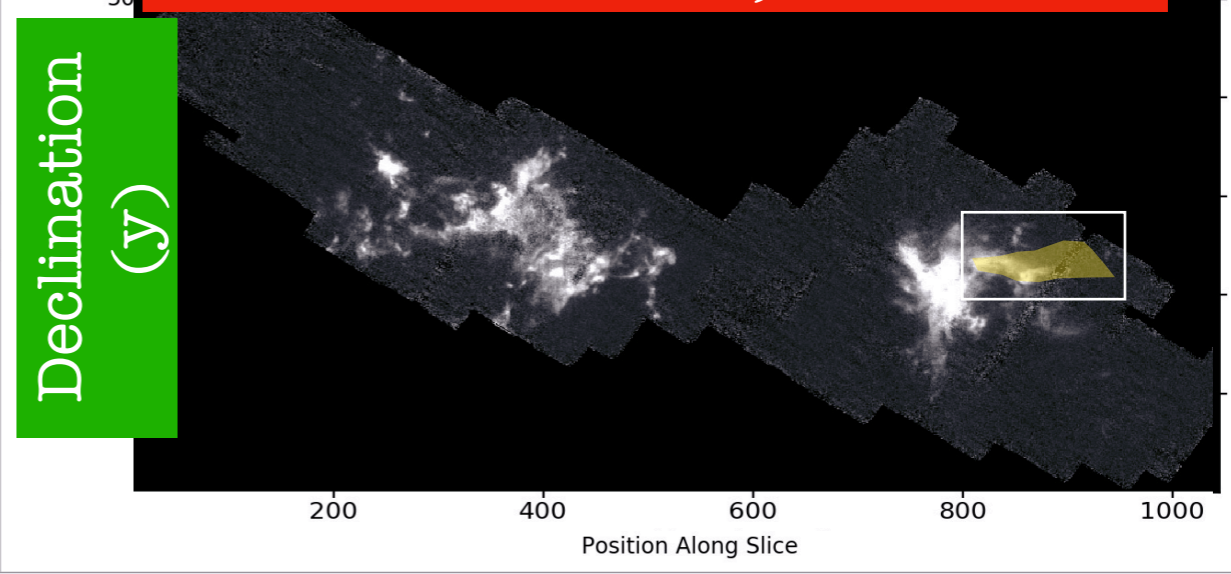
Options - 2D Image

General Limits Axes

mode Colormaps
aspect Square Pixels
reference PerA_13coFCRAO_F_vxy[PRIM/]
x axis Right Ascension
y axis Velocity
Declination Show real coordinates
241



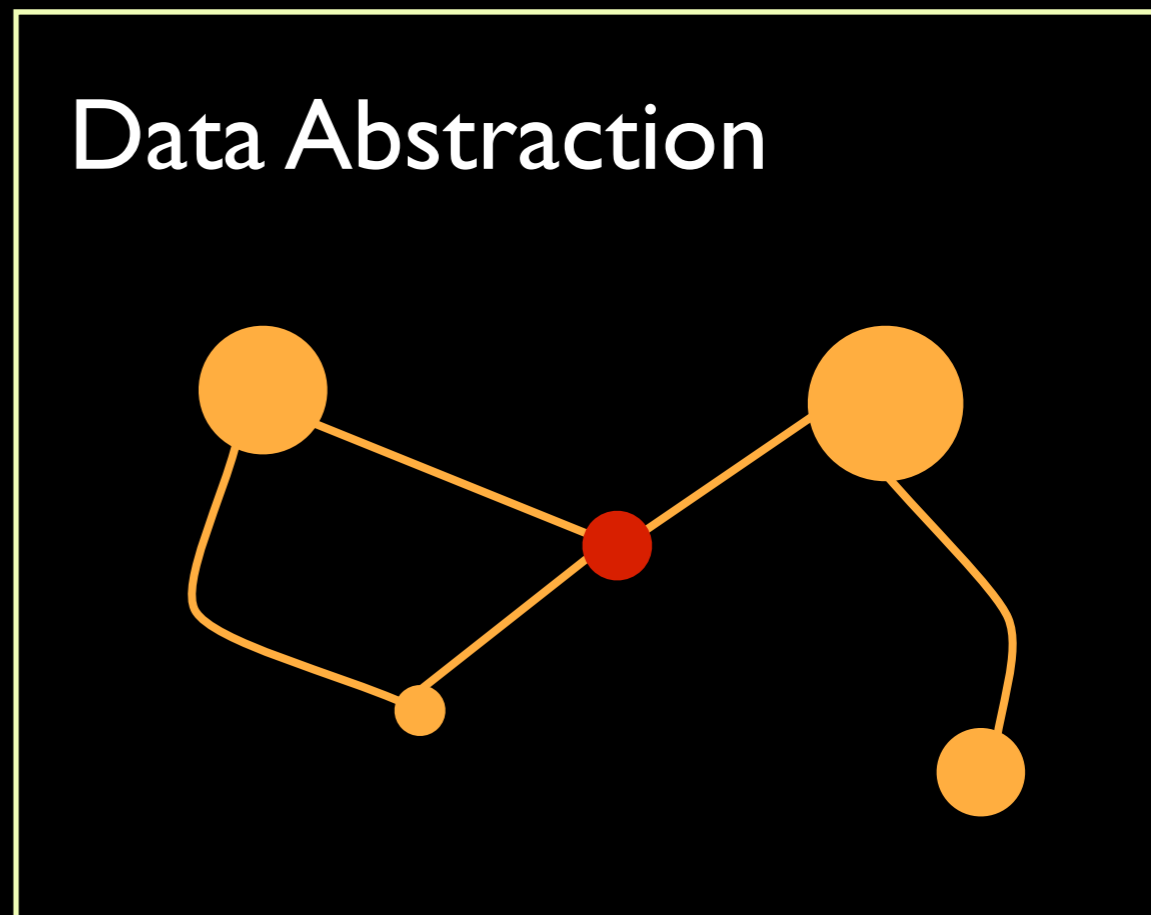
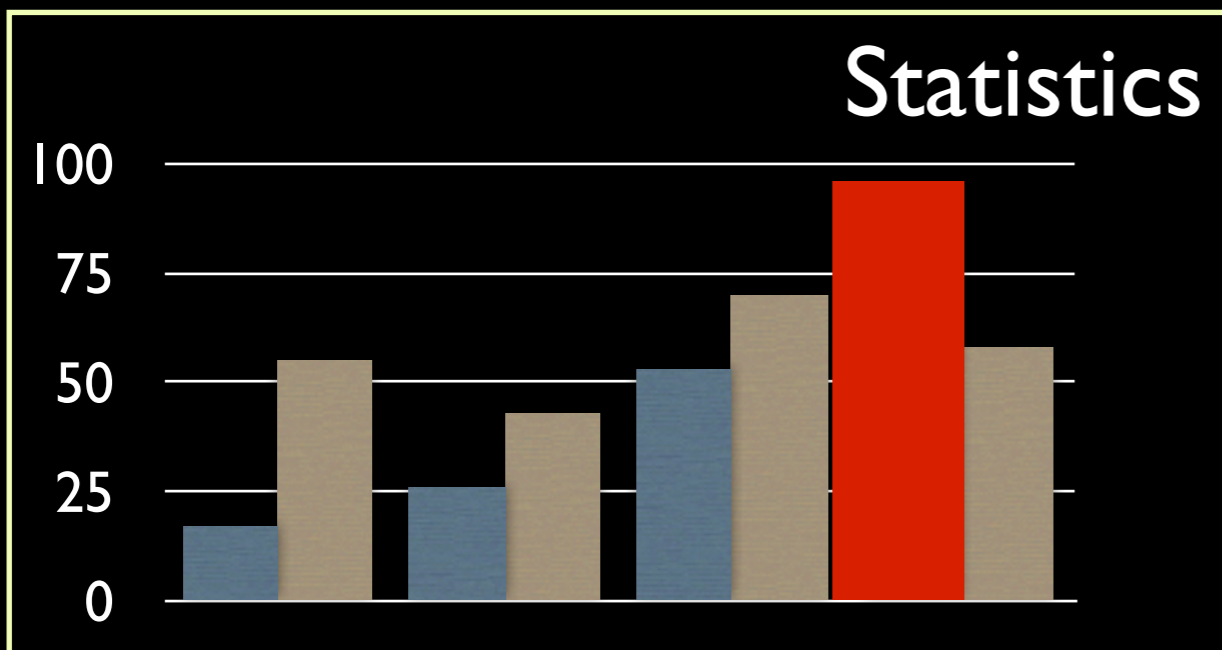
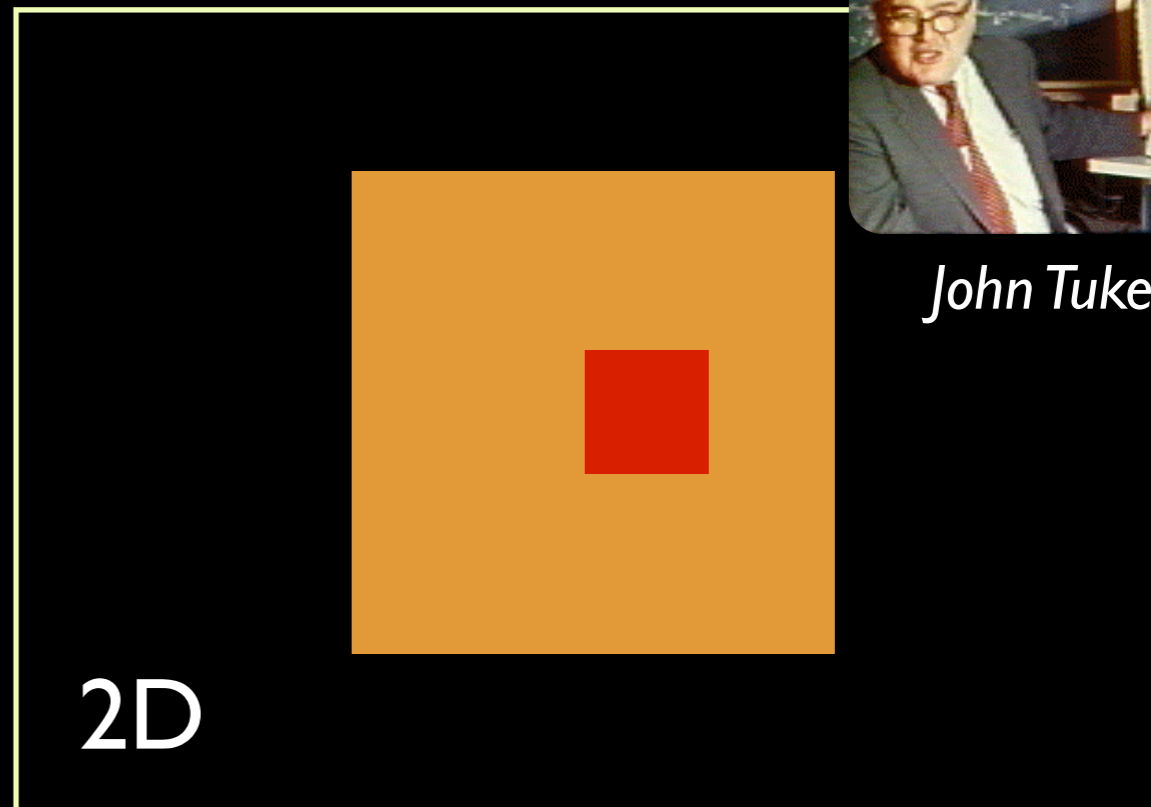
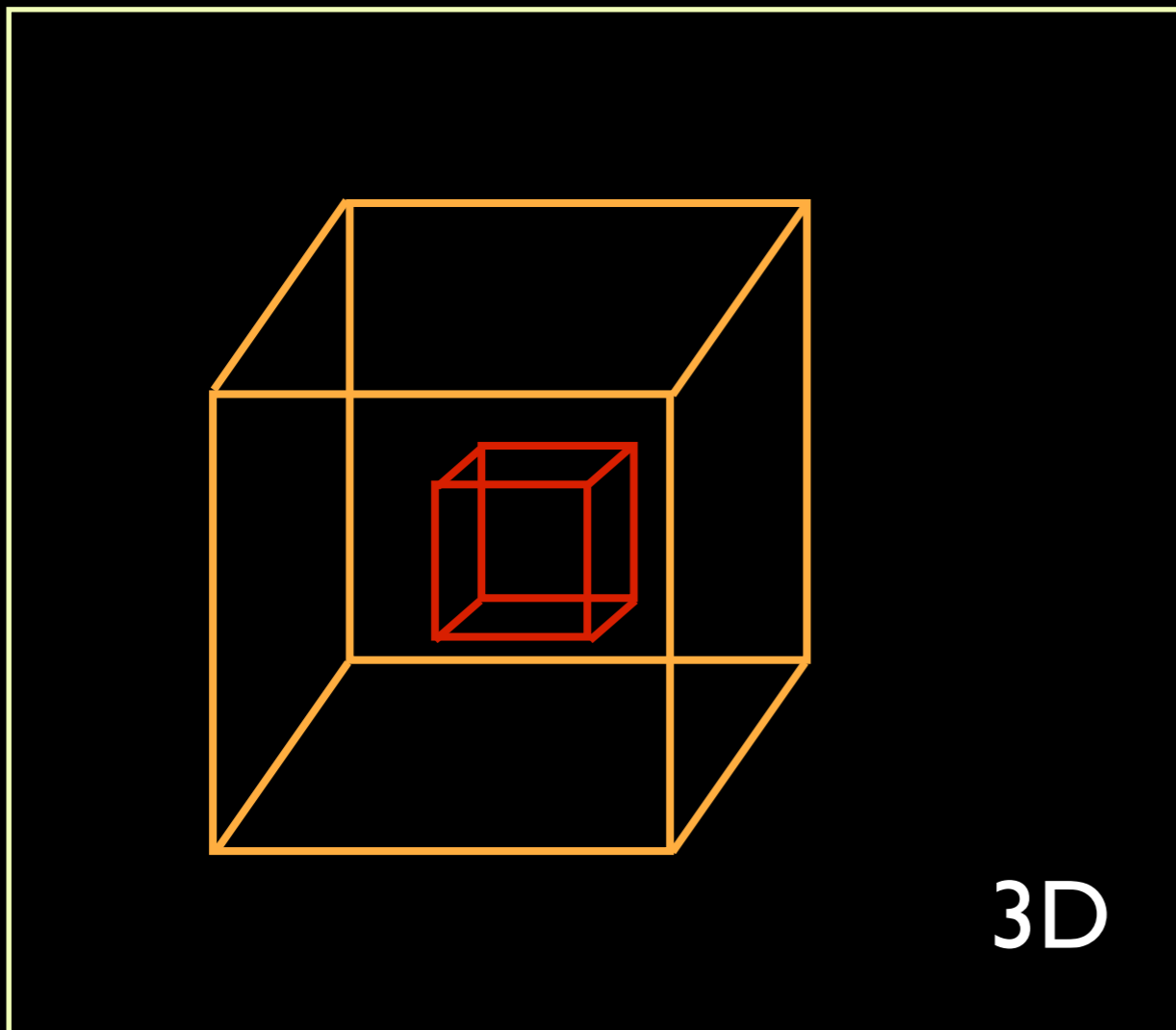
Position Along (Red) Slice (user-defined)



LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA

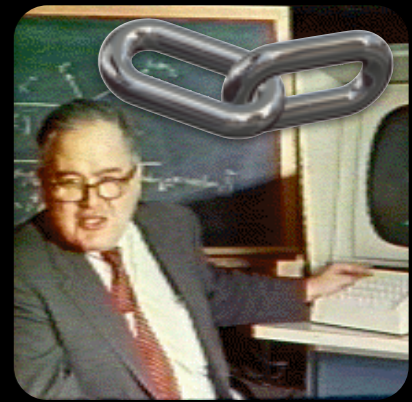


John Tukey



figure, by M. Borkin, reproduced from Goodman 2012, "Principles of High-Dimensional Data Visualization in Astronomy"

JOHN TUKEY'S LEGACY



PRIM-9

PRIM-H

DataDesk®

XGobi

GGobi

RGGobi



Microsoft
Power BI



Polaris



1970

1980

1990

2000

2010

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON)

GLUE



New tabs provide canvases for additional visualizations

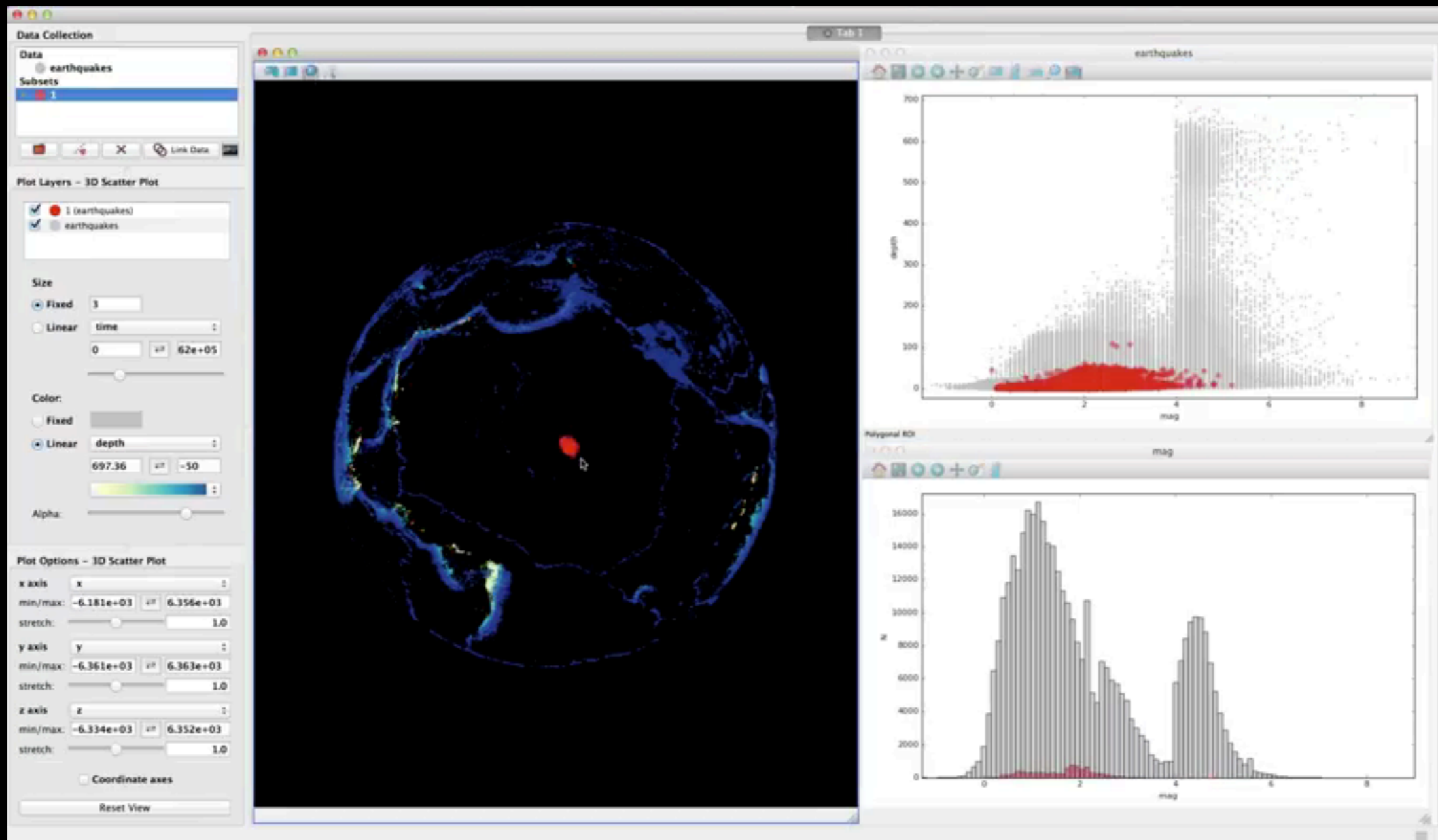
The screenshot displays the GLUE software interface with several key components:

- Data Collection Panel (Left):** Shows 'Data' (W5 Image, W5 Catalog) and 'Subsets' (Forming Stars, J - H > 2). A 'Link Data' button is present.
- Plot Layers - Image Widget (Left):** A layer editor for data viewer windows with checkboxes for 'J - H > 2 (W5 Catalog)', 'J - H > 2 (W5 Image)', 'Forming Stars (W5 Catalog)', 'Forming Stars (W5 Image)', and 'W5 Image'.
- Plot Options - Image Widget (Left):** Active data viewer window options including 'Data' (W5 Image), 'Attribute' (PRIMARY), 'Aspect' (Square Pixels), and 'Monochrome' (selected) vs 'RGB'.
- Main Canvas (Top Center):** 'W5 Image - PRIMARY' window showing a sky image with overlaid points. A yellow callout box states: 'The image and points are linked, so new selections here will propagate to both'. A green polygonal ROI is visible.
- Secondary Canvas (Top Right):** 'W5 Catalog' window showing a scatter plot of [5.8] - [8.0] vs [4.5] - [5.8].
- IPython Console (Bottom Right):** A console window for interacting with data, containing the following code:

```
In [8]: data = data_collection[1]
In [9]: data.subsets[0].to_mask()
Out[9]: array([False, False, False, ..., False, False, False], dtype=bool)
In [10]: state = data.id['Jmag'] - data.id['Hmag'] > 2
In [11]: data_collection.new_subset_group('J - H > 2', state)
Out[11]: <glue.core.subset_group.SubsetGroup at 0x1151fa9e8>
In [12]:
```
- Bottom Canvas:** A histogram showing the distribution of the x-axis variable [4.5] - [24]. A yellow callout box states: 'The x-axis variable was created on-the-fly from two separate table columns'. The y-axis is labeled 'N'.
- Bottom Right Callout:** A yellow box stating: 'Dragging datasets onto the main canvas area creates new data viewer windows'.

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON)

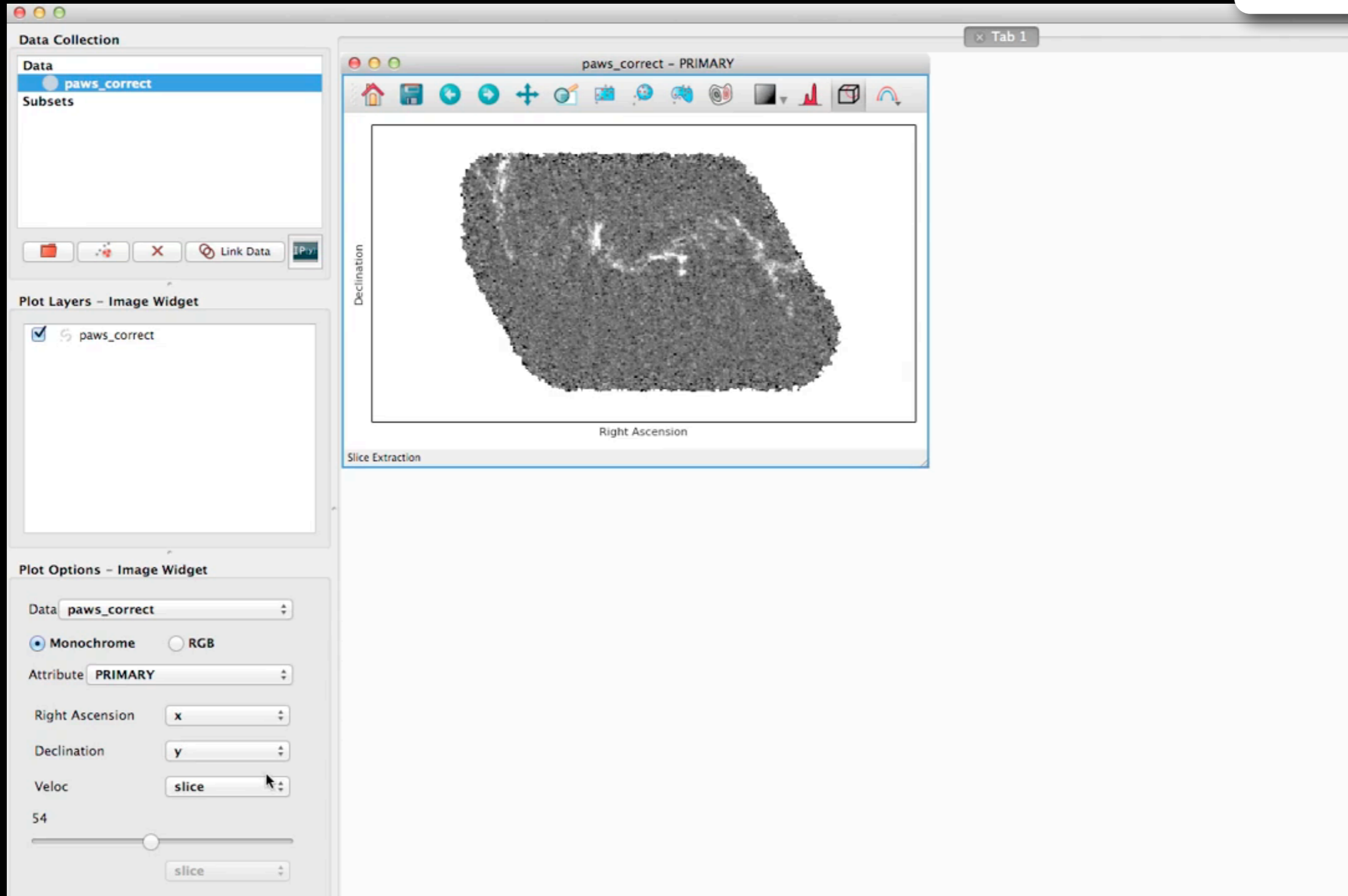
GLUE



video by Tom Robitaille, lead glue developer
glue created by: C. Beaumont, M. Borkin, P. Qian, T. Robitaille, and A. Goodman, PI

LINKED VIEWS OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL DATA (IN PYTHON)

GLUE

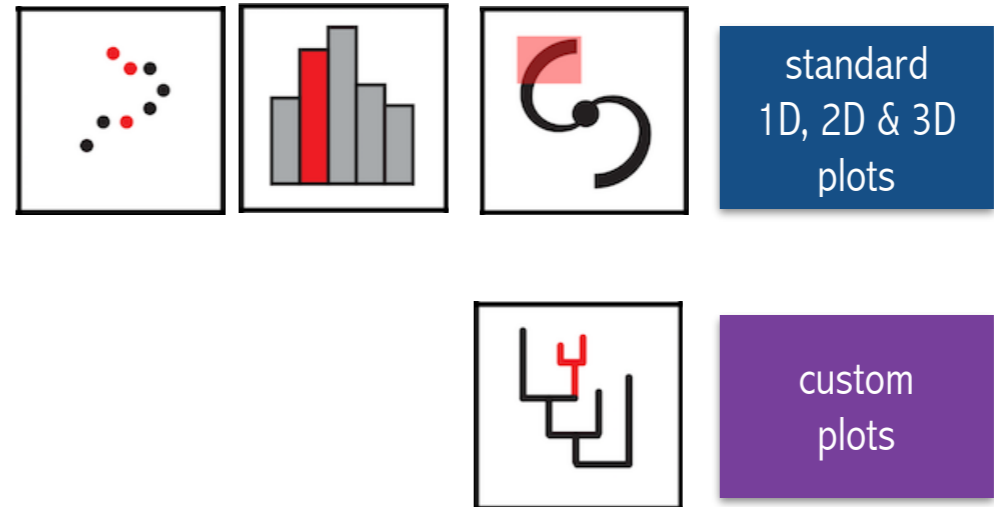


*video by Chris Beaumont, glue developer
glue created by: C. Beaumont, M. Borkin, P. Qian, T. Robitaille, and A. Goodman, PI*




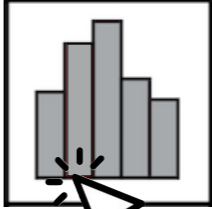

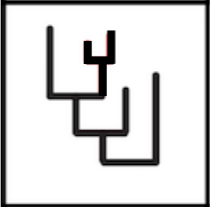


Linked Views





Linked Views

			<p>standard 1D, 2D & 3D plots</p>	
<p>highlight live or algorithmic selections with Boolean logic</p>				<p>custom plots</p>



Multiple Data Sets at Once

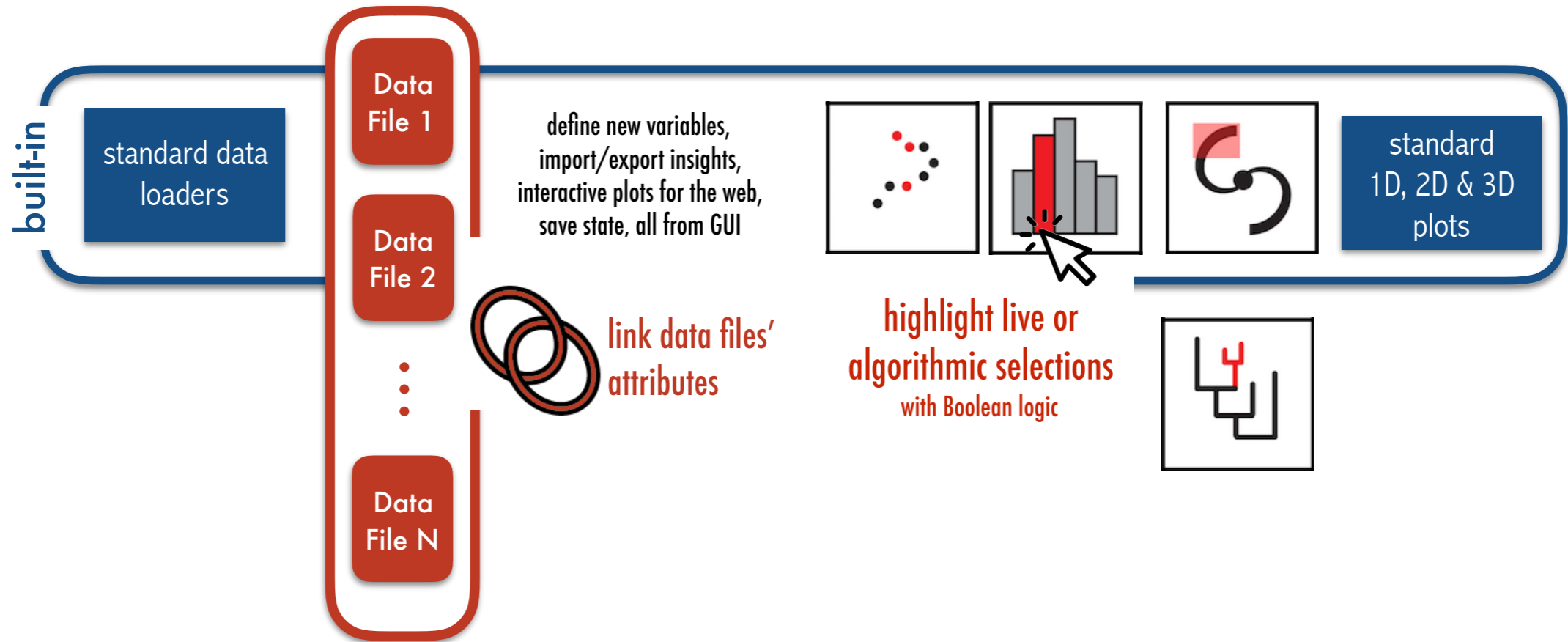


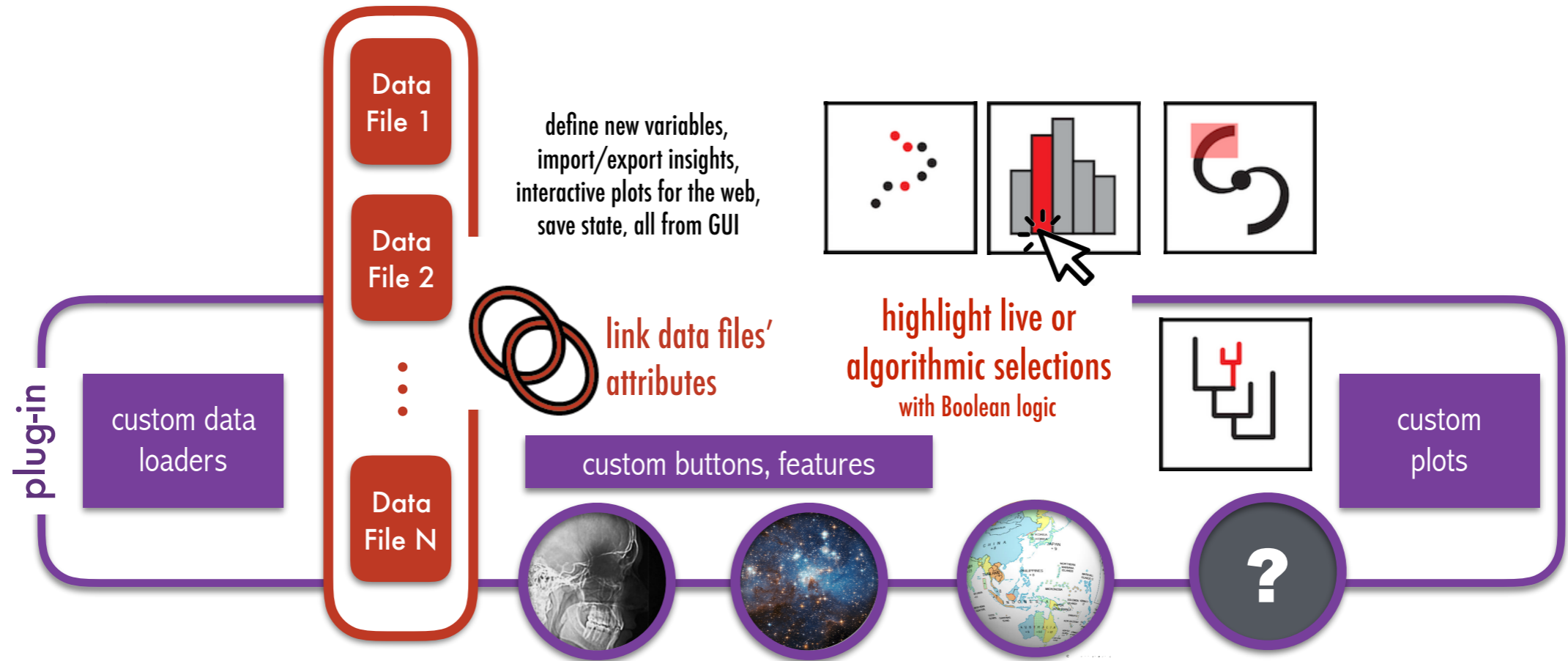
link data files' attributes

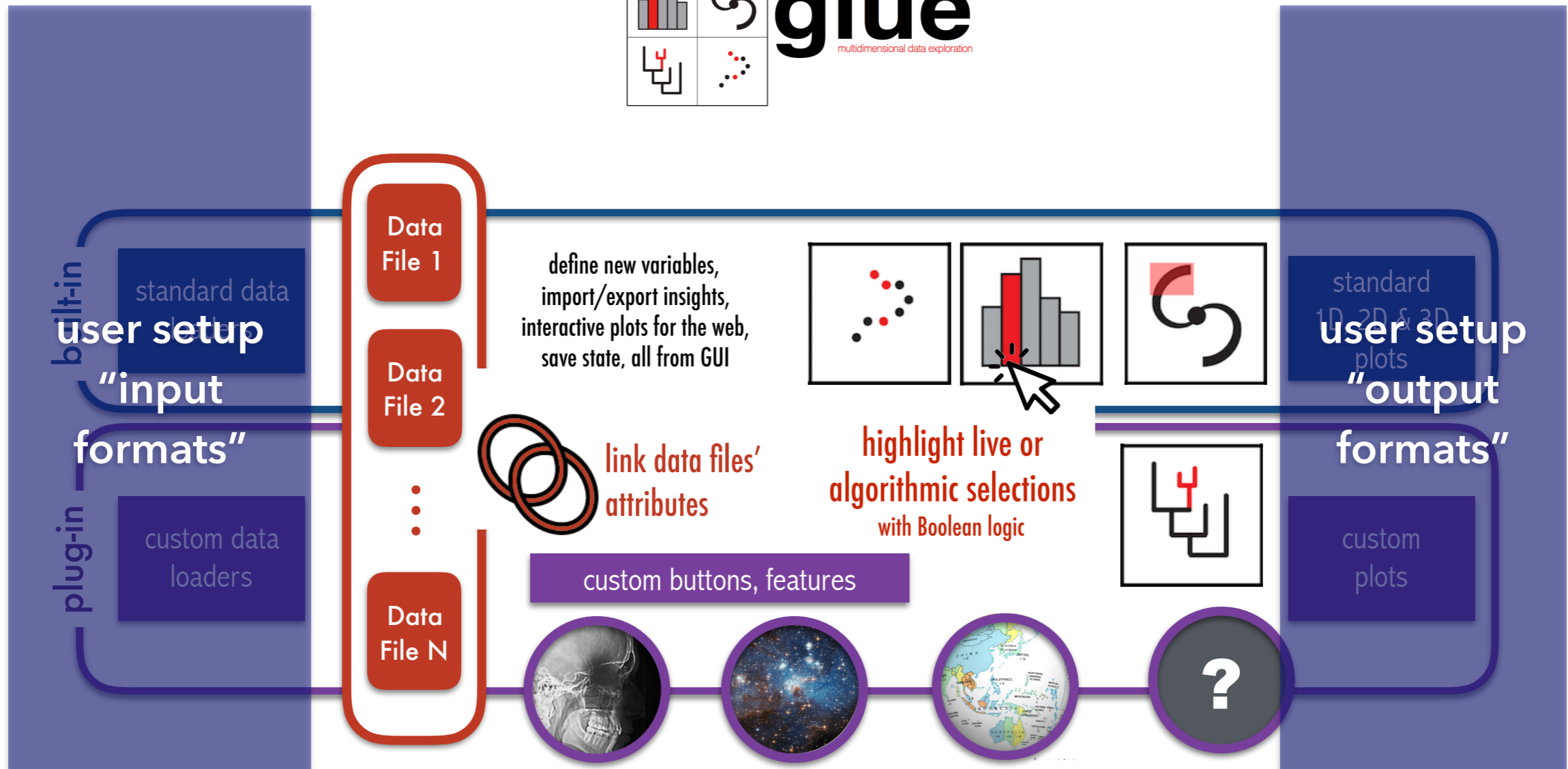
+Linked Views

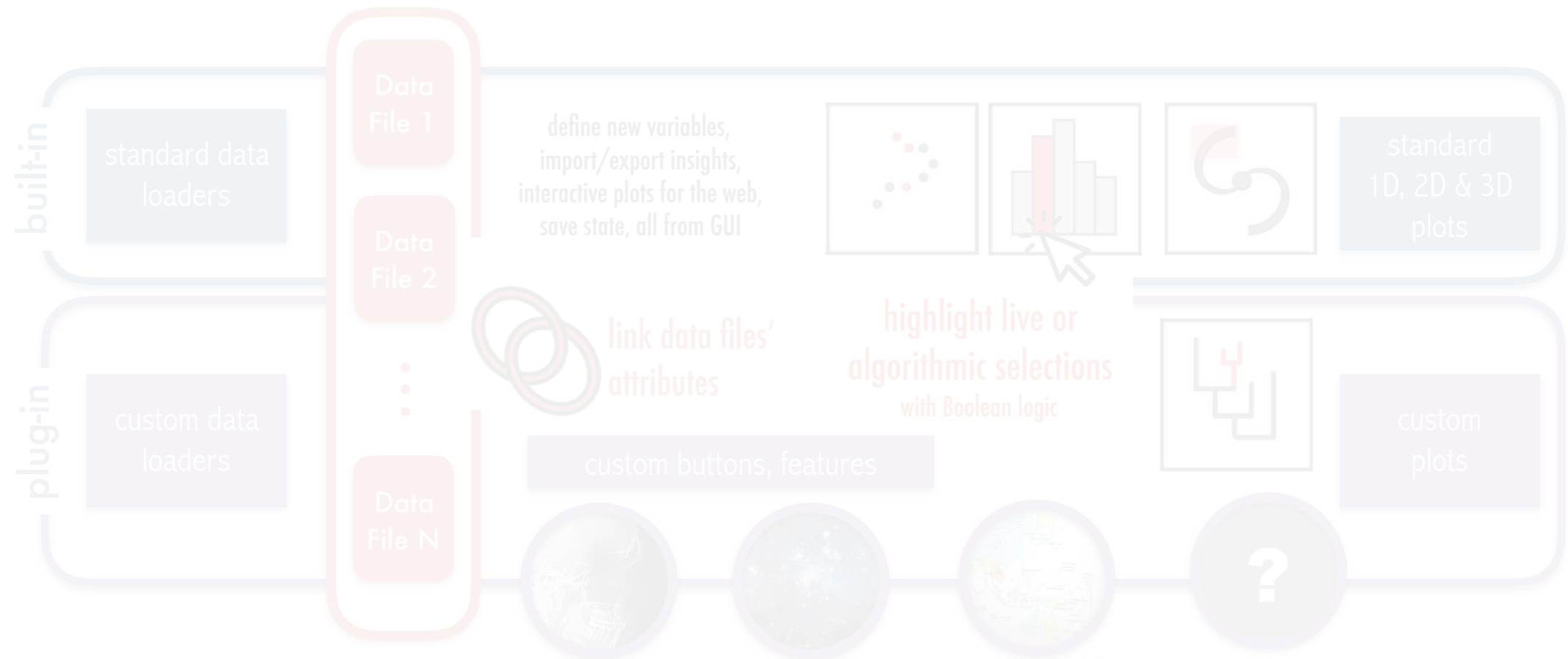


highlight live or algorithmic selections with Boolean logic









+options

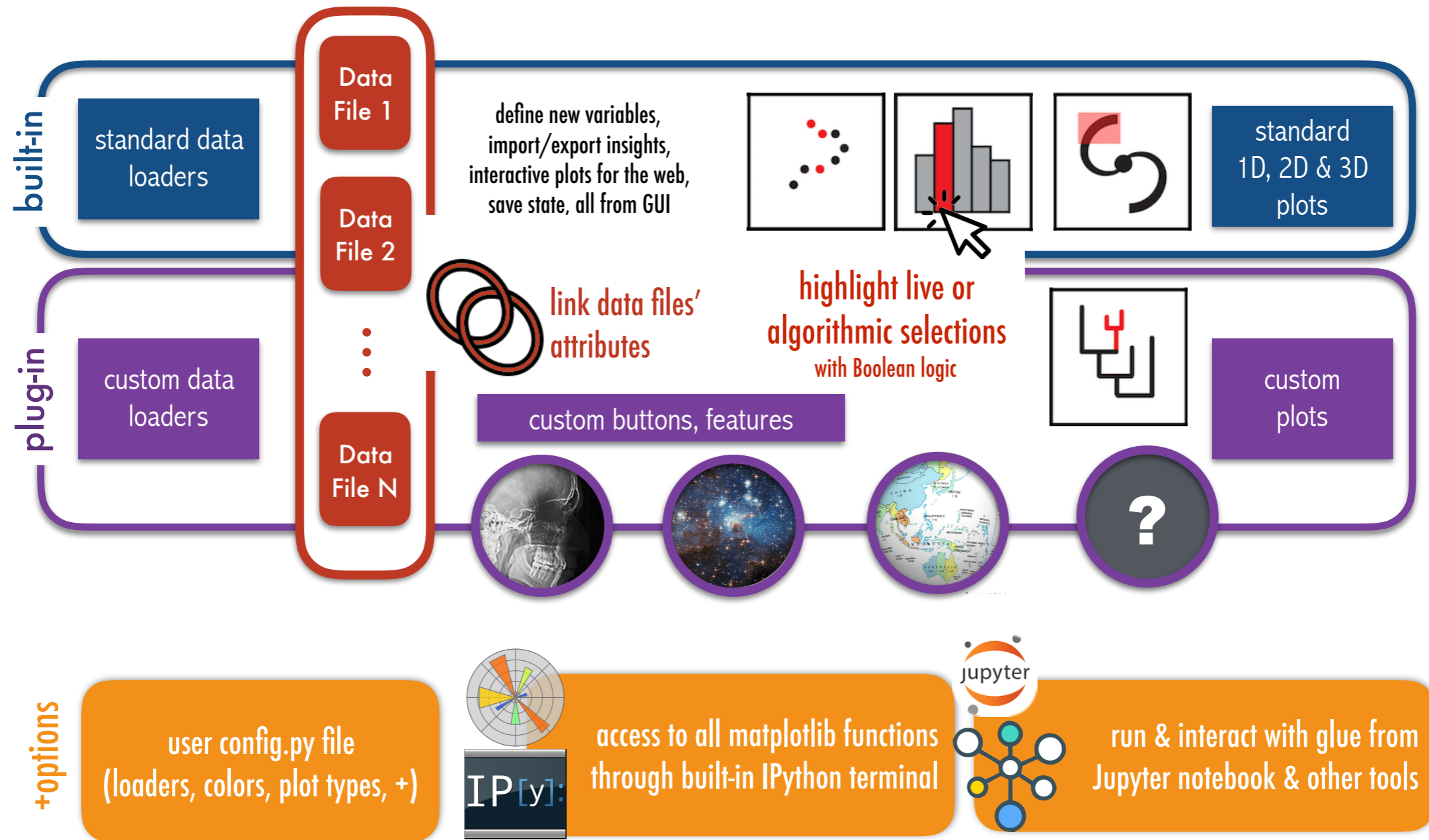
user config.py file
(loaders, colors, plot types, +)



access to all matplotlib functions
through built-in IPython terminal



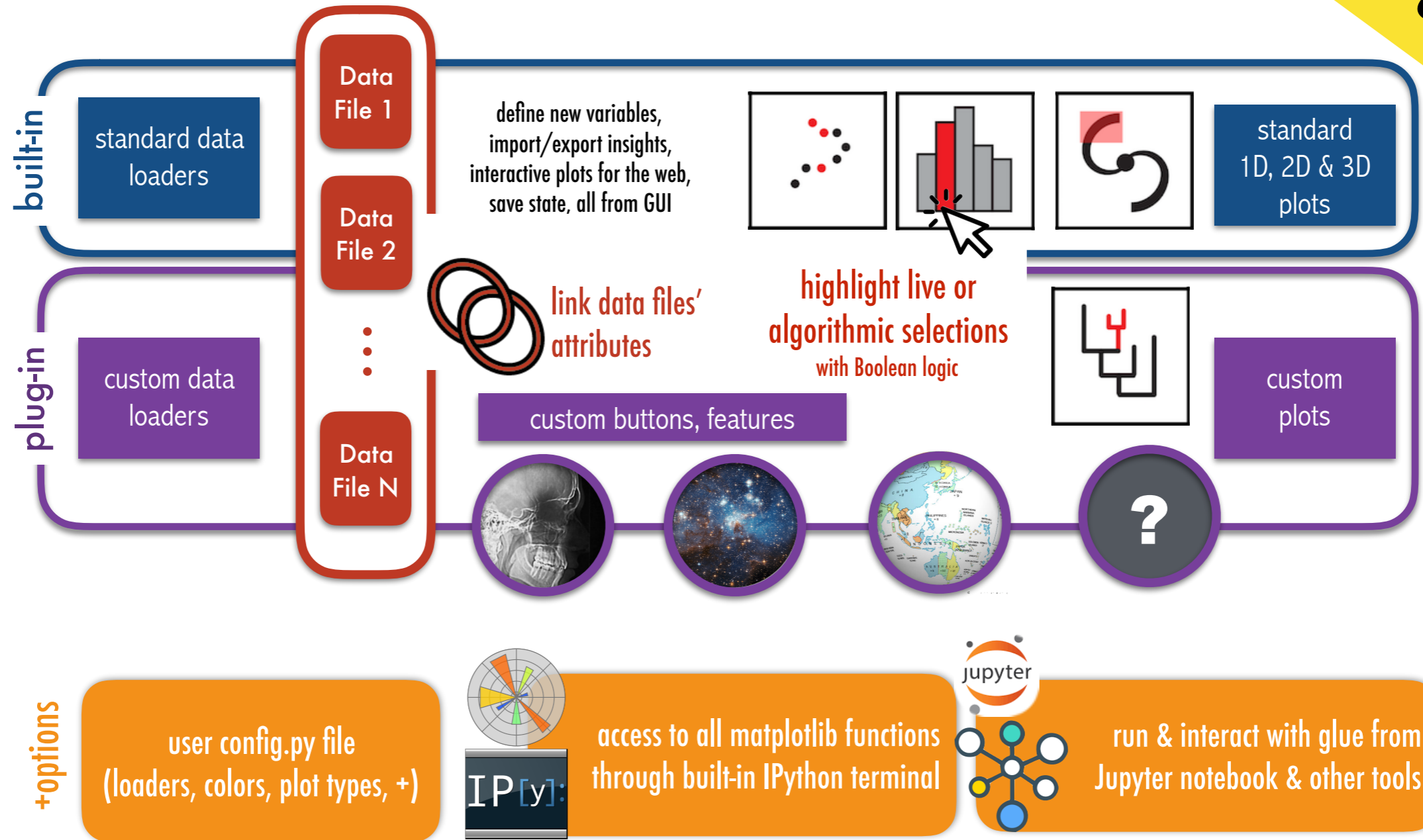
run & interact with glue from
Jupyter notebook & other tools



glueviz.org

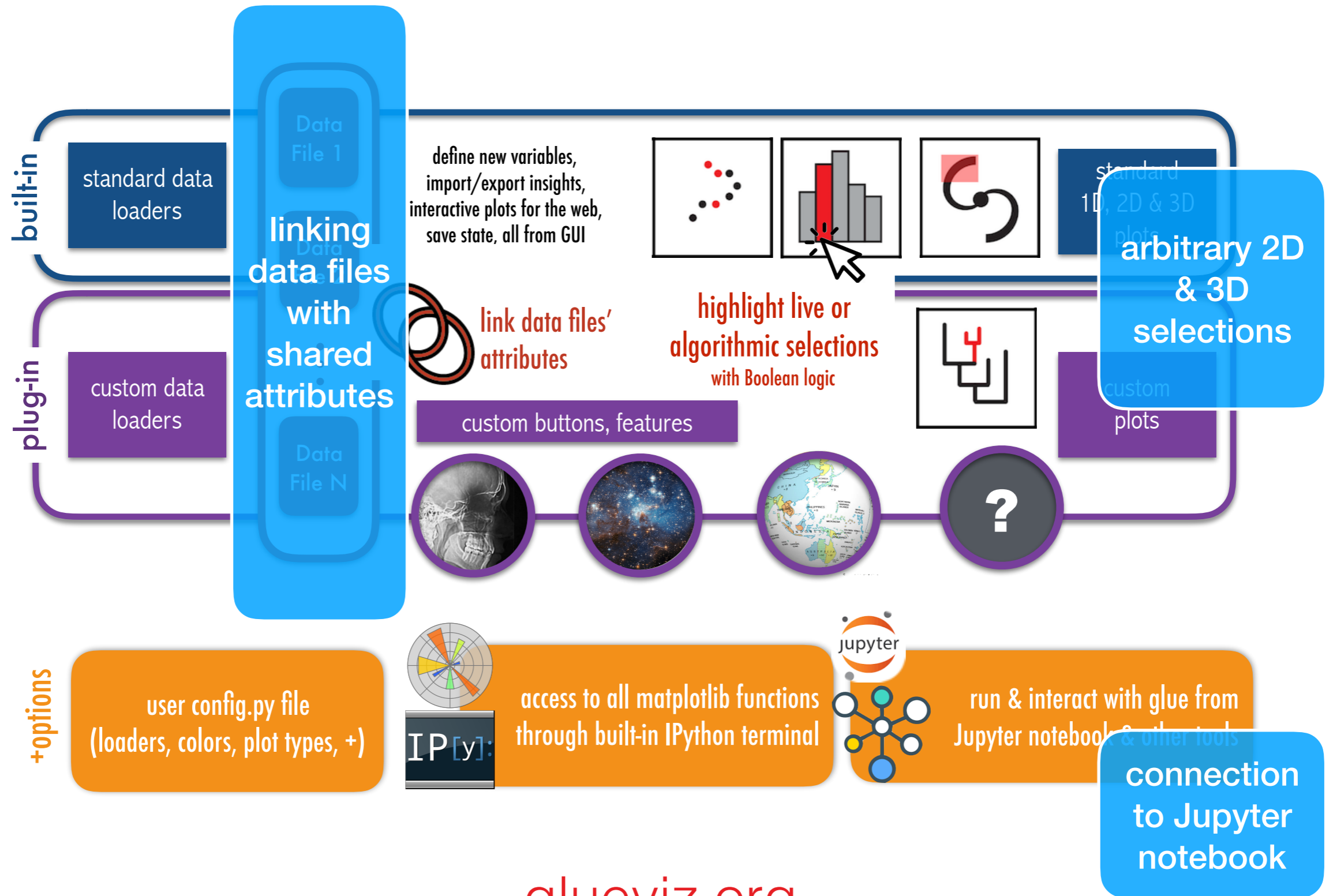


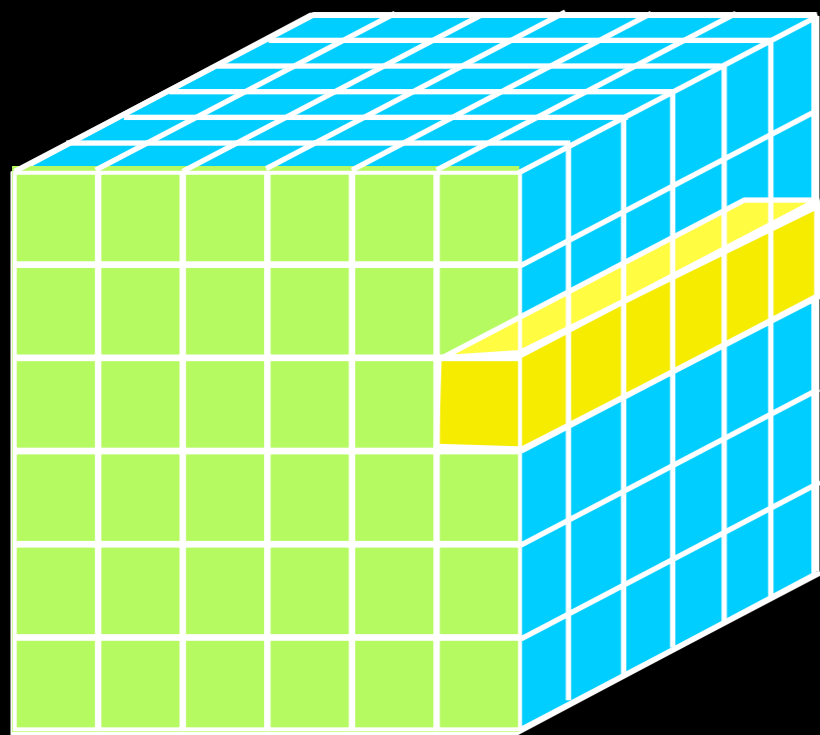
your handout



glueviz.org

Which Parts are Novel?





DATA-DIMENSIONS-DISPLAY

1D: Columns = "Spectra", "SEDs" or "Time Series" (x-y Graphs)

2D: Faces or Slices = "Images"

3D: Volumes = "3D Renderings", "2D Movies"

4D: Time Series of Volumes = "3D Movies"

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LARGE-SCALE GALACTIC FILAMENTS

CATHERINE ZUCKER,¹ CARA BATTERSBY,^{1,2} AND ALYSSA GOODMAN¹

¹Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, MA 02138

²Department of Physics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269, USA

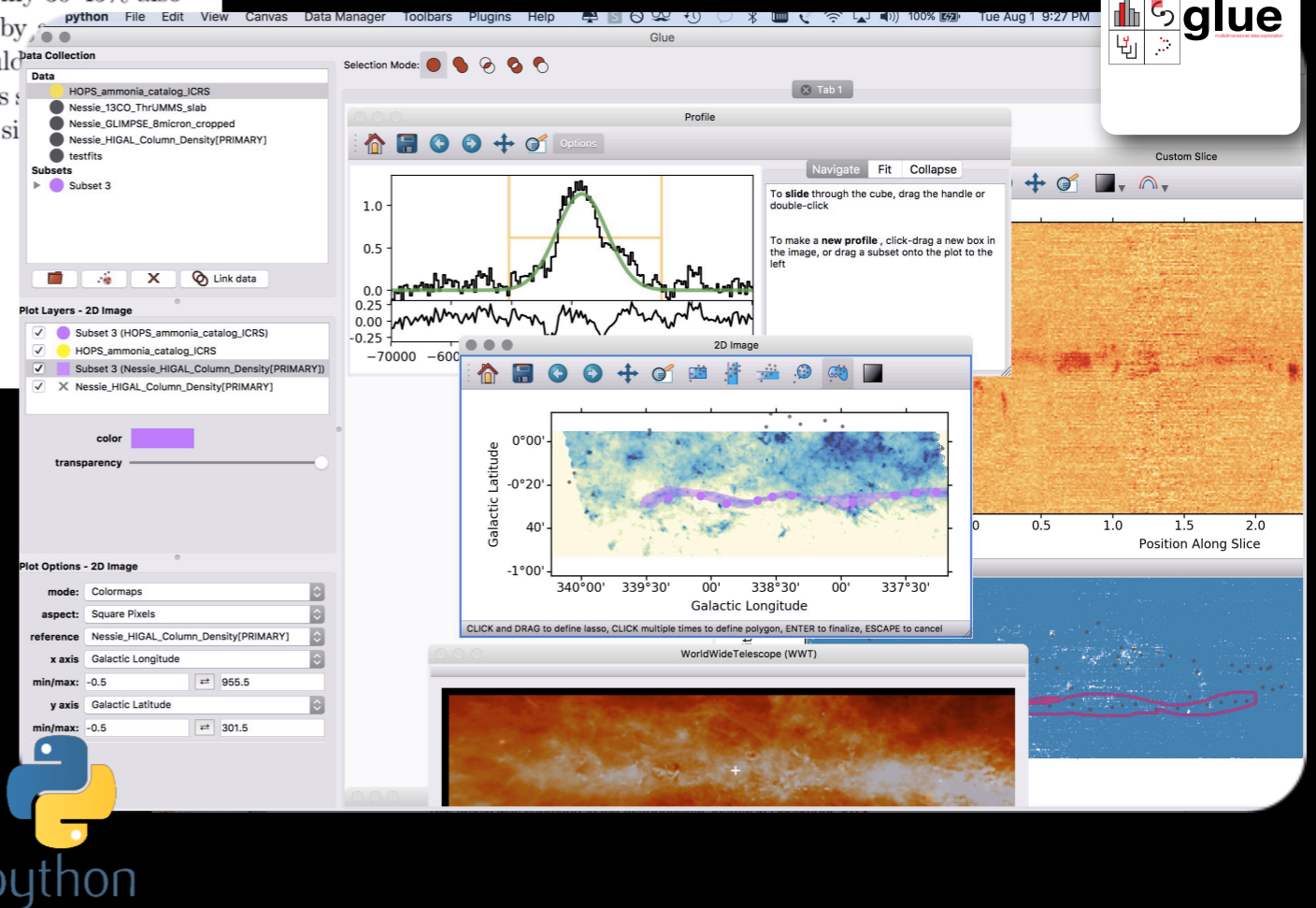
Abstract

The characterization of our Galaxy's longest filamentary gas features has been the subject of several studies in recent years, producing not only a sizeable sample of large-scale filaments, but also confusion as to whether all these features (e.g. "Bones", "Giant Molecular Filaments") are essentially the same. They are not. We undertake the first standardized analysis of the physical properties (densities, temperatures, morphologies, radial profiles) and kinematics of large-scale filaments in the literature. We expand and improve upon prior analyses by using the same data sets, techniques, and spiral arm models to disentangle the filaments' inherent properties from selection criteria and methodology. Our results suggest that the myriad filament finding techniques are uncovering different physical structures, with length (11-269 pc), width (1-40 pc), mass ($3 \times 10^3 M_{\odot} - 1.1 \times 10^6 M_{\odot}$), aspect ratio (3:1 - 117:1), and dense gas fraction (0.2-100%) varying by at least an order of magnitude across the sample of 45 filaments. As part of this analysis, we develop a radial profile fitting code, *RadFil*, which is publicly available. We also perform a *position-position-velocity* (*p-p-v*) analysis on a subset of the filaments and find that while 60%-70% lie in the plane of the Galaxy, only 30-45% also exhibit kinematic proximity to purported spiral arms. In a parameter space defined by temperature, and density, we broadly distinguish three filament categories, which could be of different formation mechanisms or histories. Highly elongated "Bone-like" filaments have potential for tracing gross spiral structure (e.g. arms), while other categories could signify concentrations of molecular gas (GMCs, core complexes).

arXiv:1712.09655v1 [astro-ph.GA] 27 Dec 2017



2017 "The Bone Wars" (& glue)



WWT INTEGRATION

Glue

Data Collection

Data

- HOPS_ammonia_catalog_ICRS
- Nessie_13CO_ThrUMMS_slab
- Nessie_GLIMPSE_8micron_cropped
- Nessie_HIGAL_Column_Density[PRIMA...

Subsets

- Nessie
 - Nessie (HOPS_ammonia_catalog_I...
 - Nessie (Nessie_13CO_ThrUMMS_sl...
 - Nessie (Nessie_GLIMPSE_8micron_...
 - Nessie (Nessie_HIGAL_Column_De...

Selection Mode:

View Console

2D Image

Galactic Latitude vs Galactic Longitude

Custom Slice

Pixel Axis 1 [Y] vs Pixel Axis 2 [X]

WorldWideTelescope (WWT)

Color:

Size:

Opacity:

RA:

Dec:

Center view on layer

Plot Options - WorldWideTelescope (WWT)

Foreground:

Opacity:

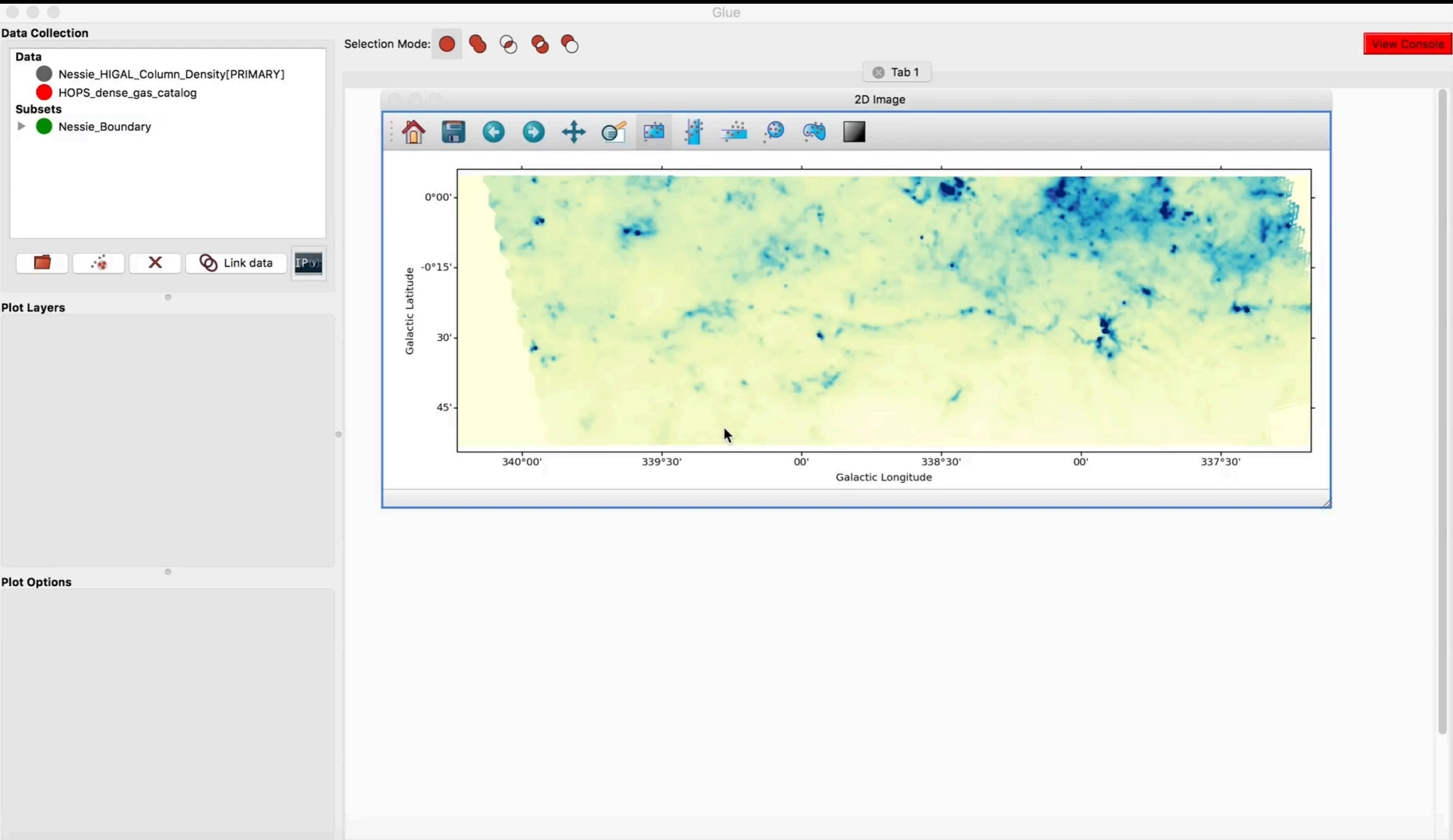
Background:

Galactic Plane mode

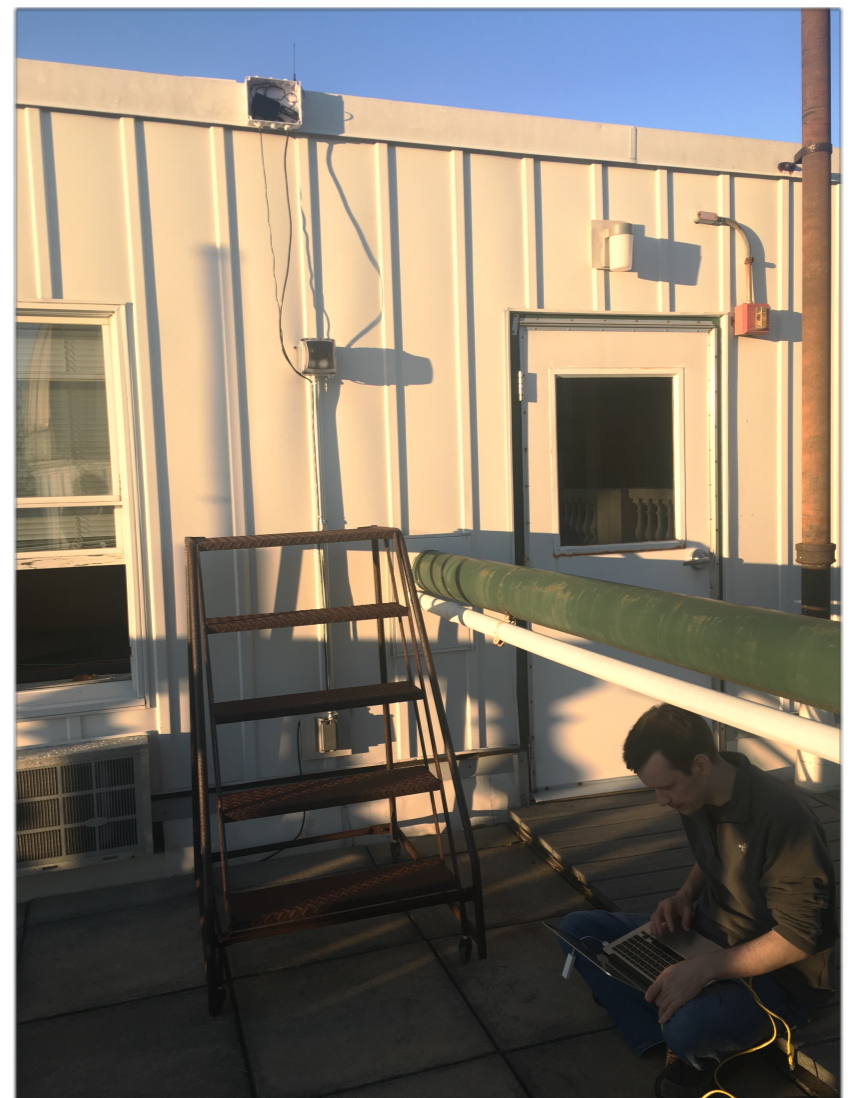
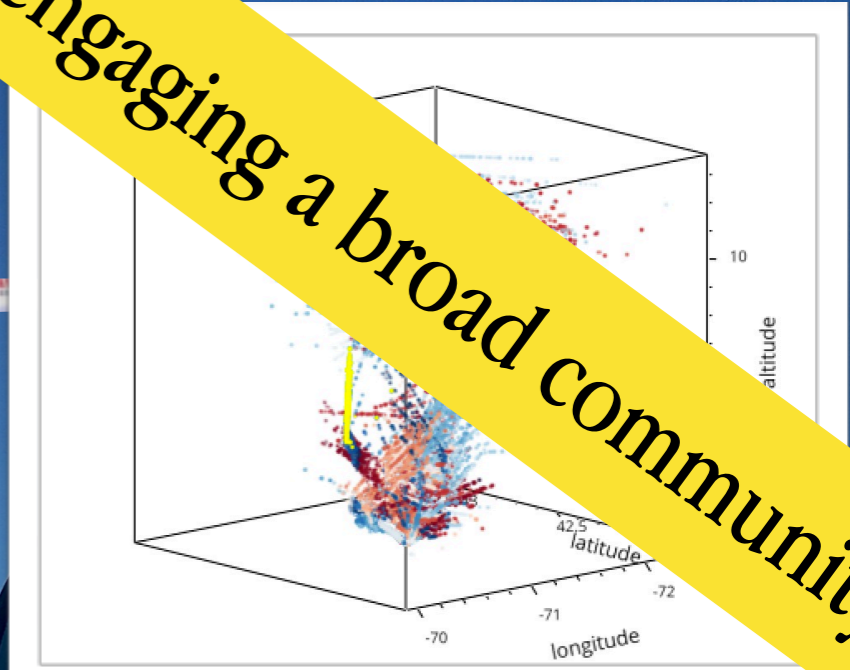
Profile

Options

WWT INTEGRATION



engaging a broad community



TRACKING PLANES (GIS TOOLS)

python File Edit View Canvas Data Manager Plugins Help

Glue

Open Data Save Data Link Data IPython Terminal Open Session Save Session Add/edit data components Selection Mode: Preferences View Error Console

Data Collection

- satelliteimages
- Subsets**
 - fastplanes
 - nearground
 - Descending
 - Climbing
 - Landing
 - A Day in the Life of Logan

Plot Layers - 2D Scatter

- A Day in the Life of Logan (airplane_positions)
- Landing (airplane_positions)
- Climbing (airplane_positions)
- Descending (airplane_positions)
- nearground (airplane_positions)

Plot Options

General Limits Axes

x label: Heading (degrees)
y label: Ground Speed

axis label size: 10
axis label weight: medium
tick label size: 10

Apply to all plots

3D Scatter

3D scatter plot showing altitude (y-axis, 0 to 10) versus other variables (x and z axes). The plot displays a dense cluster of points, with a color gradient from blue to yellow.

2D Scatter (Top Right)

2D scatter plot showing Ground Speed (y-axis, 0 to 600) versus Heading (degrees) (x-axis, 0 to 350). The plot displays a dense cluster of points, with a color gradient from blue to yellow.

2D Image

2D image showing a satellite view of a location, with a blue line indicating a path or trajectory. The image is overlaid on a 2D scatter plot.

2D Scatter (Bottom Right)

2D scatter plot showing Vertical Rate (y-axis, -4000 to 6000) versus Time (seconds) (x-axis, 1.4738 to 1.4748 $\times 10^9$). The plot displays a dense cluster of points, with a color gradient from blue to yellow.

Inset image showing a satellite antenna mounted on a roof, with a blue sky in the background.

CUSTOMIZATION FOR BREADTH



dollars logo - Google Search

Building Custom Data Viewers — Glue 0.9.0 documentation

balzer82.g

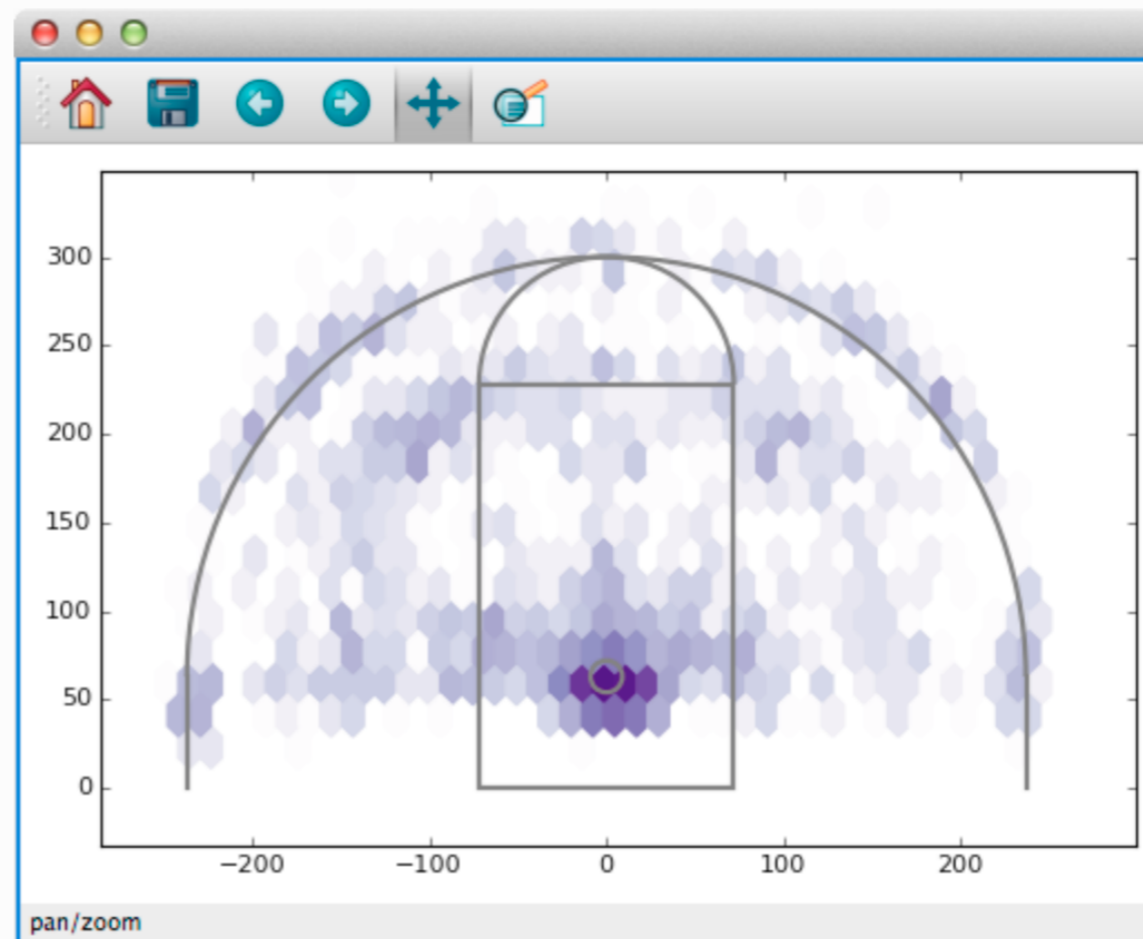
Glue

Search docs

[Docs](#) » Building Custom Data Viewers

[Edit on GitHub](#)

Building Custom Data Viewers



Glue's standard data viewers (scatter plots, images, histograms) are useful in a wide variety of data exploration settings. However, they represent a *tiny* fraction of the ways to view a particular dataset. For this reason, Glue provides a simple mechanism for creating custom visualizations using `matplotlib`.

Creating a `custom data viewer` requires writing a little bit of `Matplotlib` code but involves little to no GUI programming. The next several sections illustrate how to build a custom data viewer by

- Installing Glue
- Getting started
- User Interface Guide
- 3D viewers in Glue
- Using the IPython terminal in Glue
- Working with Data objects
- Starting Glue from Python
- Configuring Glue via a startup file
- Customizing your Glue environment
- Programmatically configuring plots
- Building Custom Data Viewers**
 - The Goal: Basketball Shot Charts
 - Shot Chart Version 1: Heatmap and plot
 - Shot Chart Version 2: Court markings
 - Shot Chart Version 3: Widgets
 - Shot Chart Version 4: Selection
 - Viewer Subclasses
 - Valid Function Arguments
 - UI Elements
 - Other Guidelines

Watching data for changes

[Read the Docs](#)

v: stable

JUPYTER LABS

glue "on the web"

The screenshot displays the JupyterLab web interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a 'Commands' panel with sections for 'CONSOLE', 'EDITOR', 'FILE OPERATIONS', and 'HELP'. The main workspace is divided into several panes:

- Terminal 1:** Shows the IPython help text for the '?' command and the execution of a Python script that generates a histogram of beta values.
- Python 3 (1):** Contains the code for the `plot_beta_hist` function and its execution, resulting in a histogram with four distinct peaks in green, red, blue, and purple.
- Launcher:** Shows the execution of a script named `mri_with_eeg.py`. The code includes imports for `numpy`, `matplotlib`, and `future`, and performs operations like loading MRI data, plotting it in grayscale, and plotting a histogram of MRI intensity.
- Console:** Shows the execution of `%run` to run the `mri_with_eeg.py` script. The output includes a small MRI brain scan image, a plot of MRI density, and a time-series plot of EEG data for channels PG9, PG7, PG5, and PG3.

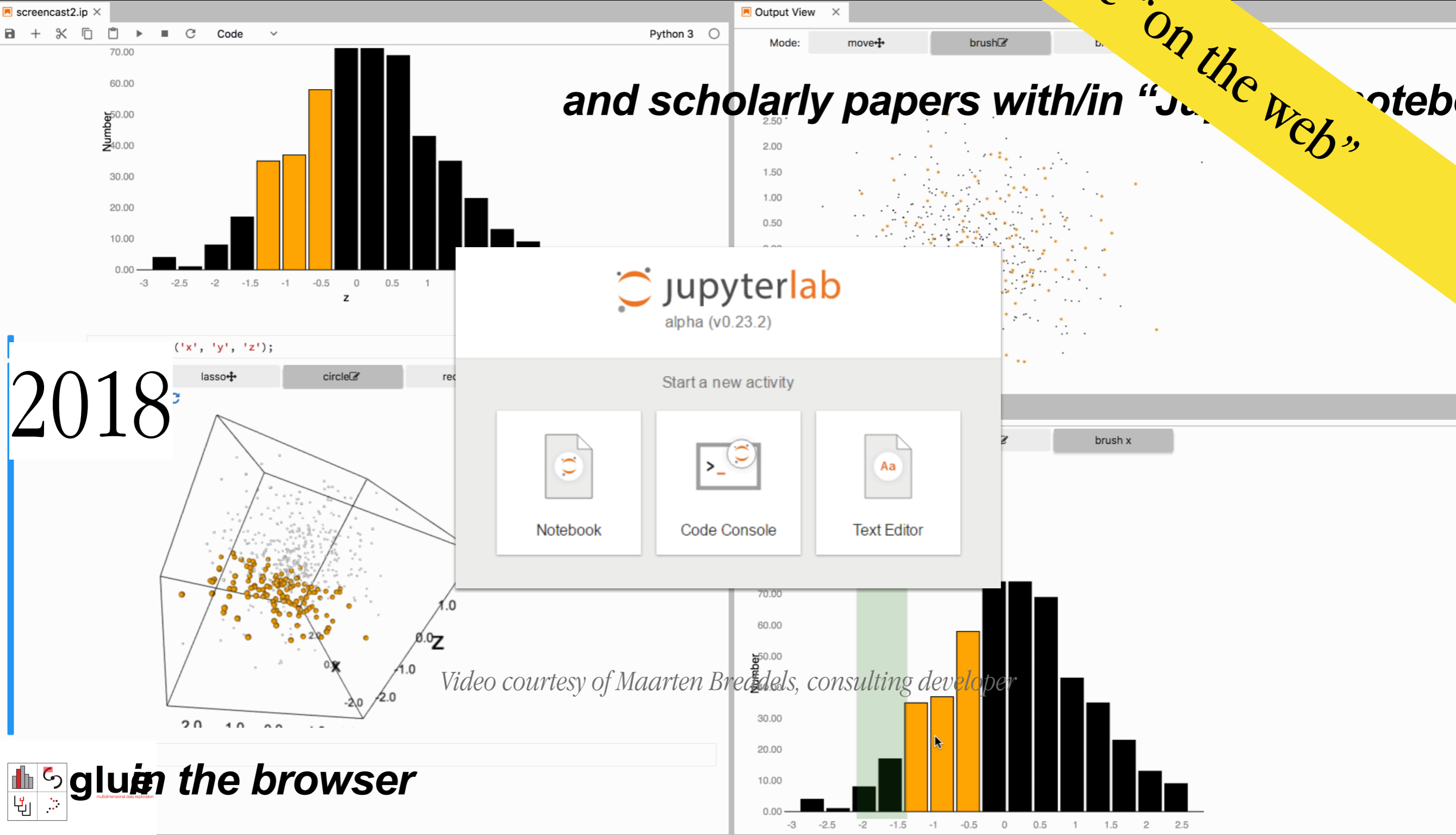
The interface also shows a file browser on the left and a 'Running' indicator on the right.

JUPYTER LABS

glue "on the web"

and scholarly papers with/in "Jupyter notebooks"

2018



Video courtesy of Maarten Breddels, consulting developer

 **glue** the browser



REMOTE DATA ACCESS++

“BIG” Data

- +data abstraction layer
- +replace matplotlib with OpenGL-backed 3D viewer
- +data shaders

The screenshot shows the Power BI 'Get Data' interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: 'My Workspace', 'Content Pack Library', 'My Organization', 'Services', 'Samples', 'Import or Connect to Data', 'Files', and 'Databases & More'. The main area displays a breadcrumb path: 'Get Data > Databases & More > Azure SQL Database'. Below this, four data source tiles are visible: 'Azure SQL Database', 'Azure SQL Data Warehouse', 'SQL Server Analysis Services', and 'Spark on Azure HDInsight'. The 'Azure SQL Database' tile is highlighted with a white border and a downward-pointing arrow. Below the tiles, a detailed view for 'Azure SQL Database' is shown, including a description: 'Azure SQL Database is a fully managed relational database-as-a-service that makes tier-1 capabilities easily accessible. SQL Database supports massive scale-out, predictable performance, flexible manageability and includes built-in high availability and self-management for near-zero maintenance. With Power BI, you can create dynamic reports, mashups with data and metrics you already have in your Azure SQL Database.' A yellow 'Connect' button with an upward-pointing arrow is located in the bottom right corner of the detailed view, along with a 'Learn More' link.

THE CHALLENGE OF 3D SELECTION

3D selection

